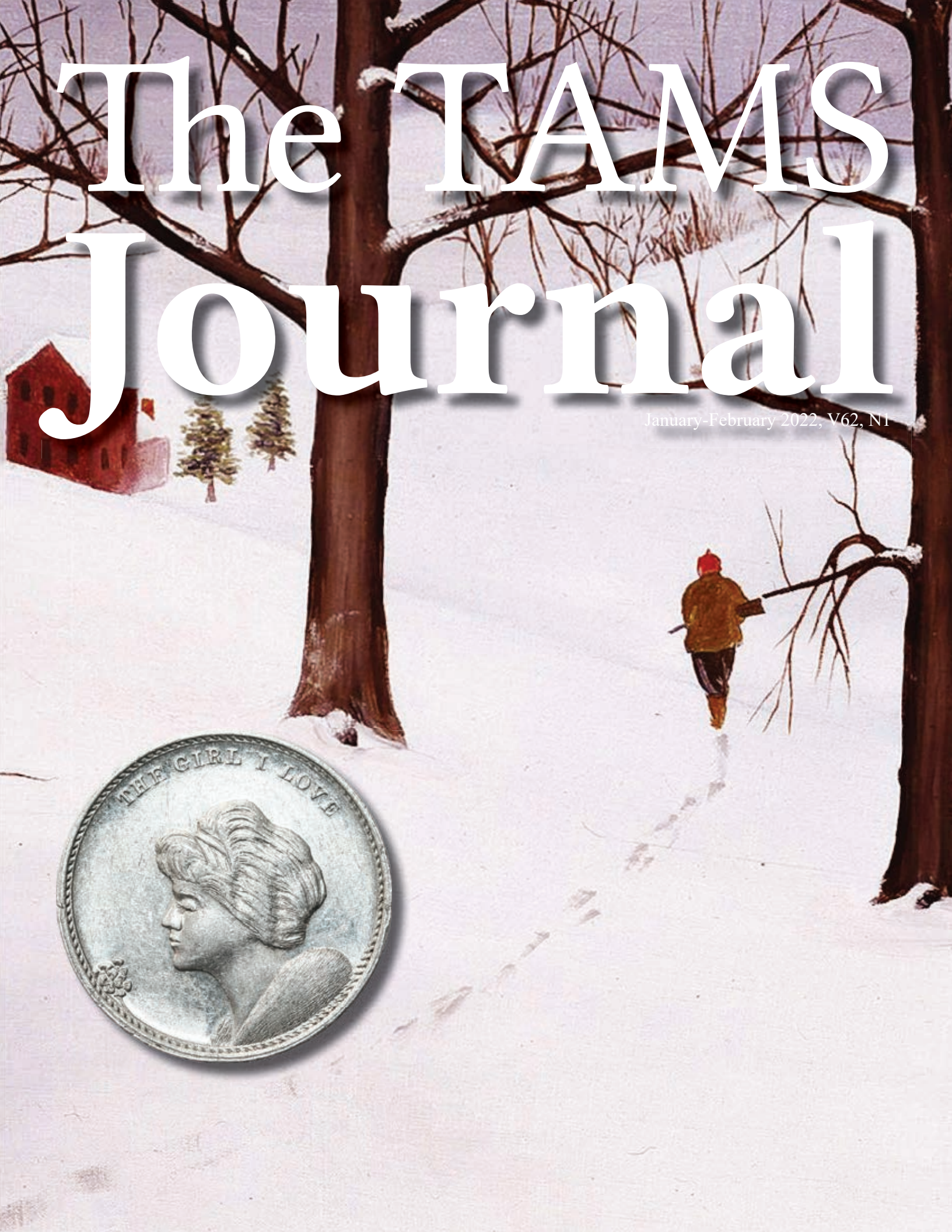
The TAMS Journal

January-February 2022, V62, N1



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November 2021 Auction

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Realized $3,360

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MS-61 (PCGS).
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By J.A. Bolen. JAB-8.
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Realized $4,320

1841 John Tyler Indian Peace Medal
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GW-57, B-70C. SP-65 BN (PCGS).
Ex Ford Collection.
Realized $10,800

ca. 1861 Pioneer Baseball
Club Medal in Copper
by J.A. Bolen. JAB-1.
MS-63 BN (PCGS).
Realized $5,280

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Before Richmond Medal
in Copper. By Paquet. J-MI-30.
MS-64 BN (PCGS).
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The TAMS Journal

The Bi-Monthly Publication of the Token and Medal Society

January-February, 2022: V62, N1

About the Cover

Winter Scene, 1934. Oil on fiberboard, 21½" x 27⅜". This simple winter scene of a man walking through a snowy wood is probably set near Woodstock, New York, the rural artists' colony where Martha Levy (to whom the painting is attributed) made paintings similar to this unsigned work. (Smithsonian American Art Museum.) Compare the view with the chill of the icy seductress gracing Schenkman's token, reminiscent of the famous (and somewhat *warmer*) Society of Medalists' piece, *Aphrodite*.

About Us

The TAMS Journal (Publication No. 599-550; ISSN 0039-8233) is the official publication of the Token and Medal Society. Published six times per year, this venerable magazine was first mailed to members in April 1961. A typical *TAMS Journal* issue includes articles, society news, hobby announcements, library updates, advertisements (every member is entitled to a free 25-word classified ad in each issue), and maverick token listings and attributions.

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The TAMS Journal Staff

Editor Greg Burns

Columnists
Paul Cunningham
John D. Mutch
David E. Schenkman

Our Mission

The Token and Medal Society, Inc., is an educational and non-profit organization devoted to furthering the exonumia field consisting of all forms of tokens, medals, badges, and other items of a related nature. The aims of TAMS are:

- To promote and stimulate the study of tokens and medals,
- To cultivate fraternal collector relations,
- To encourage research and articles and recordings pertaining thereto,
- To disperse information and knowledge in a society's journal,
- To advance interest and prestige,
- To promote meetings at conventions,
- To promote and encourage distinct classifications at exhibits,
- To endeavor to determine values of rarities,
- To permanently record historical information relating to tokens and medals by publishing original works by members, and by reprinting old works not readily available to present day collectors.

Visit Us on the Web

TAMS maintains a web presence at www.tokenandmedal.org, where you can find the latest, most up-to-date information on the society's activities.

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SoCalledGuy@hotmail.com
First Vice President Eric Schena
eschena@hotmail.com
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maent65@gmail.com
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dave@turtlehillbanjo.com
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ernienagy@gmail.com

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Secretary Donna Moon
P.O. Box 780401
Orlando, FL 32878-0401
fun_dmoon@yahoo.com
Treasurer Larry Baber
LarryBaber@cox.net
Editor Greg Burns
gregsburns@gmail.com

Appointed

Legal Counsel David L. Ganz
212-517-5500
Librarian Peter Irion
petervt@aol.com
Webmaster William Hyder
bsktmkr@pacbell.net
Asset Curator Jack Levin
jeanlevineu@gmail.com

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From the President

Christmas and the holidays will have passed by the time this edition of *TAMS Journal* is in your hands, but I hope you enjoyed the holidays and had an opportunity to celebrate with family and friends.

My wife and I have been in Cabo, Mexico, for the past three weeks with TAMS member and so-called dollar collector Jim and his wife. It is mid-December and tomorrow we fly to Mesa, Arizona, for the remainder of 2021 before returning home to California.

In this issue you'll see a draft listing of TAMS assets. Jack Levin, TAMS newly appointed asset curator, is compiling a comprehensive list of all TAMS assets. It is incomplete and there are a number of TAMS assets not yet accounted for. Please let Jack know about any other TAMS assets you are aware of; his contact information is in the front of the journal.

The last issue also had a "call for nominations" for TAMS elected positions. Nominations need to be forwarded to Secretary Donna Moon by March 1st.

Bill Hyder and I are nearing completion on our next book *So-Called Dollars from Expositions – Volume I*. Interest in historical medals, so-called dollars, has increased exponentially in the past ten years. For every new member who joins TAMS this year, until the end of my presidency in August 2022, contact me and I will send you a free copy of our last book, *So-Called Dollars from the Pacific Coast Expositions*. You can reach me through my website www.So-CalledDollar.com, email me at SoCalledGuy@hotmail.com, or call me at (916) 955-2569.

Now is the time to focus on expanding the potential revenue generated from advertising in the *TAMS Journal*. I plan to make a proposal to the TAMS board that we appoint an advertising manager and an assistant advertising manager whose duties would be to focus on getting new advertisers for our journal. If any members have some advice, suggestions, or an interest in either of the positions, please let me know ASAP as I would like to fill these very important position before my term ends.

I will be at the ANA Spring National Money Show in Colorado Springs in March and the ANA World's Fair of Money in Chicago later this year. I look forward to seeing you there.

All the best,

Jeff Shevlin

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Fingers on the Keyboard

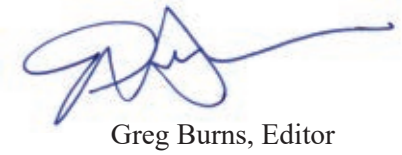
There's an old saying, "You want to make God laugh? Tell him your plans." At the end of June I was supposed to be retired and free to spend gobs of time getting TAMSJ to press each issue. Unfortunately, the gentleman who replaced me moved out of state, and I was reluctantly pressed into part-time service to help keep the wheels on the track. A replacement's been hired, so I'm hoping in the next couple of issues my plate will once again open up. The impact to this issue was perhaps a week to ten days of delay as I scrambled to get things put into place.

On the plus-side of the ledger, I'm enjoying the many authors and articles that seem to steadily flow my way. I mean, the coffers are not exactly overflowing, but the generous souls who write for us are maintaining a steady drumbeat of pieces to keep our issues filled with entertaining and informative material. I hope you enjoy the hard work they've been doing, and will give them a hearty and grateful pat on the back if you come across any of them in your numismatic travels.

Of course, the good-news/bad-news pendulum seems to swing both ways, and on the negative side of the ledger I fielded a phone call just a few days ago from our printer explaining that he'd be putting through the second price increase for printing TAMSJ within that past several months. Seems the demand for paper (Amazon boxes of all things) has spiked, while at the same time the supply has been somewhat locked up on ships that can't dock off of our Pacific coast to offload. Sigh. *And*, he says that he believes it will get worse in 2022, with perhaps one or two more price increases necessary during the coming year.

And that darned *Covid* (said with head turned to side and spitting) is again impacting get-togethers and events. Let's hope that it again starts to settle down so that we can focus on more important things, like the tokens and medals that populate our research and collecting interests!

Hope your holidays have been great, and that you're feeling optimistic about the coming 2022. Perhaps we can meet up at a coming show. I'll keep my fingers crossed!



Greg Burns, Editor

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Advertising Space Available

Enjoying the full color layout in *TAMS Journal*? Have a product or service you'd like to let our readers know about? Consider a high-impact ad in our next issue at very reasonable rates.

See further in this issue for the submittal and financial details, and email the editor at gregsburns@gmail.com to arrange a productive advertising presentation!

Secretary's Report

Donna Moon, Secretary

An update on our dues renewal process: I will be sending 2nd notices to those members that have not paid the upcoming years dues. If you have not yet paid your dues for 2022, please do so now. Dues can be sent by mail to Larry Baber, our treasurer, at PO Box 20196, El Cajon, CA 92021. Remember you can also pay your dues using PayPal, if that is easier. After you sign into your account send your payment to tamspayment@tokenandmedal.org. Please put a note with your membership number to make posting your payment easier.

Happy holidays to you all!

Donna

New Members

Number	Name	State	Collects	Sponsor
8797	Dick, Scott	NV	Trade & transit tokens, wooden nickels	
8796	Gonzalez, Aaron	TX	Hard times, civil war, coal mining scrip, wooden nickels	
8795	Jackson, Matt	AR	All kinds of tokens and medals	
8800	Langham, Dallas	IL	1800s tokens & medals, regular issue US coins	Jim Brokamp
8798	Miller, Michael M.	WI	Washington, Lincoln, 1893 CWE, 1933-34 World's Fair	Jim Brokamp
8799	Weiss, Gary B MD	TX	Canal Zone, Philippines	Jeff Shevlin

Address Changes

8589	Contursi, James	Taiwan
8739	Maloy, Kevin	CA
8381	Schena, Eric	VA
7995	Vandervort, Leonard	AZ

Resigned

7356	Buth, Leonard	Canada
5192	Jennings, Douglas	MI
8749	Rudisill, Rudy	NC

Moving?

Please advise TAMS so that your journal reaches you. Send your info to TAMS c/o Donna Moon, 3242 Rider Place, Orlando, FL 32817-2047, or by email to fun_dmoon@yahoo.com.

Donations

TAMS gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the following donations. To support the mission of TAMS send any amount large or small to TAMS, PO Box 20196, El Cajon, CA 92021.

$250+

$100+

Other

Joseph Boyes
Herbert Miles
Ernest Nagy
Clark Rogers

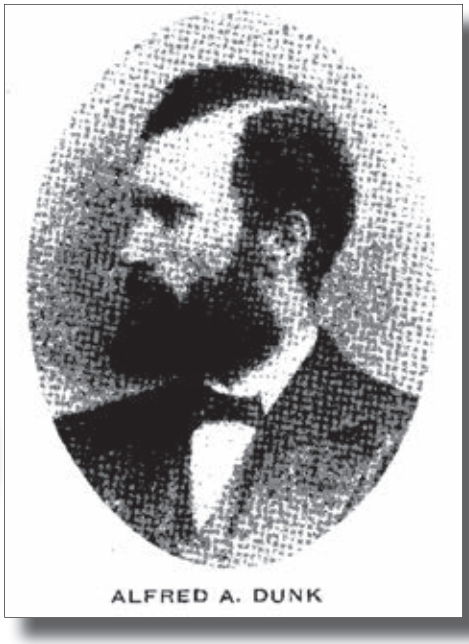
Award Nominations Sought

The ANA is seeking nominations for the Numismatic Art Award for Excellence in Medallic Sculpture (NAAEMS) – This award honors a living artist for their cumulative lifetime achievement in medallic sculpture. It was established in 1966, and past winners have included Paul Vincze, Gilroy Roberts, Robert Weinman, Eugene Daub, Alex Shagin, Garrett Burke, Leonda Finke and, most recently, Paul Huybrechts.

Nominations are accepted through January 15, 2022 (12pm MT). Nominees may nominate themselves. To make a nomination, obtain a nomination form, or for more information, please contact ANA Curator and Museum Director Douglas Mudd, dmudd@money.org, 719-482-9828 or 719-482-9811.

Dunk the Druggist: One Dunk or Two?

by Craig Blackstone



Countermarked coins related to medicine are of great interest to many collectors and numismatic researchers. Often, a business or individual can be readily identified from the countermark, as these purveyors often advertised widely. One enticing countermark—DUNK, / THE / DRUGGIST.—has not been attributed in either the Brunk or Rulau references, though it is listed in both. This counterstamper was easily identified as Alfred A. Dunk of East Saginaw, Michigan. However, there is another mystery—a different "Dunk the Druggist" operated prominently in Saskatchewan beginning in the early 1900's. Could they be related?

Alfred Allen Dunk was born on February 20, 1846 in Syracuse, New York to Alfred and Elisa Dunk, both of whom had been born in England and emigrated to the United States. Alfred's family moved to Binghamton, New York, when he was a child. His boyhood home at 4 Pine Street is now on the National Register of Historic Places as a prime example of Carpenter Gothic architecture. After completing his education in Binghamton, he began working in the local drug firm of Brownell & Stocking. In 1865, at age 19, Dunk moved to East Saginaw, a Michigan town booming because of the lumber industry. He purchased the old drug store of Leander Simoneau in the Crouse Block at the corner of Washington and Genesee Streets and set up his own shop. He carried on his business there and was known for being very upright, energetic, and meticulous. He was a prominent and well-respected citizen of East Saginaw, and numerous photographs taken of his store currently reside in the archives of the Saginaw Public Library.

In January 11, 1871, he married Marie E. Owen, the daughter of a prominent lumberman in East Saginaw. However, Dunk was soon dealt an unexpected and cruel blow. In October 1872, the Crouse block (owned by Jesse Hoyt of New York) was destroyed by a fire that started from spilled kerosene in Woodward's grocery, and Dunk lost upwards of $20,000 of merchandise. This did not discourage him, as he immediately leased a store in the nearby Irving Hall Block, partially restocked his shelves, and resumed business early the next morning! Dunk worked there until the new Hoyt Block was completed, and he then leased a corner store where he continued his business.

He and his wife had two children: Alfred O. Dunk born July 1, 1873, and Mary Rust Dunk born March 9, 1877. Sadly, he died at the young age of 33 from bile duct inflammation and "stoppage" related to gallstones on December 10, 1879, leaving behind his wife Marie and the two children. His wife worked with his father Alfred (a silent partner in his enterprise) to wind down and sell the business to William B. Moore, who operated it for about 15 more years. Marie was successful in her own right, helping to build the Dunk Block, a three-story structure with five stores at the corner of Genesee and Warren Streets, by 1886. Their son Alfred O. Dunk later achieved renown in the automotive industry, founding the A. O. Dunk Co. in New York in 1896, the Puritan Machine Co. in Detroit in 1902, and the Auto Parts Manufacturing Company in 1908.

Both Brunk (D-598) and Rulau (Z10K) list two DUNK, / THE / DRUGGIST. countermarks of the same type, on 1853 and 1854 US quarter dollars. There are at least 4 other known examples with the same countermark on the obverse of the following hosts: an 1853-O US half dollar, an 1859-O US half dollar, an 1868-S US half dollar, and—most intriguing of all—a Canadian 50 cent piece with worn date but of the type minted between 1870 and 1901. These hosts place the most likely time for the countermarking in the 1870's. Dunk also advertised in print in the 1870's, including in the *Saginaw Daily Courier*, as "Dunk, the Druggist" always with the comma after Dunk, as on his countermark.

The countermark on the Canada 50 cent piece takes on additional intrigue, because a Buffalo, New York, pharma-

Alfred A. Dunk's Drug Store, East Saginaw, Michigan, 1860s.

Alfred A. Dunk in his drugstore, 1872.

Frederick A. Dunk's Fort Qu'Appelle "Dunk the Druggist", pre-1930.

Dunk's boyhood home, built 1853-4 (Library of Congress, photo circa 1963).

cist named Frederick A. Dunk, tired of being robbed, moved to Grayson, Saskatchewan, Canada, in 1907, then to nearby Fort Qu'Appelle in 1911, establishing the firm "Dunk the Druggist" (with no comma). This presented the possibility that these establishments might be somehow related to one another. Were Alfred A. Dunk and Frederick A. Dunk relatives?

Genealogy suggests that this is not the case. Frederick Arthur Dunk was born on December 20, 1880, in Ontario, Canada. His father was Samuel Lewis Dunk and his mother was Elizabeth Louis (born Walton) Dunk; Samuel Dunk was born November 30, 1857, in Campbellford, Northumberland, Ontario. Frederick A. Dunk's grandfather William Albert "Red Bill" Dunk was born on October 10, 1823, in Cleveland, Ohio. Thus, the two "Dunk the Druggist" proprietors do not share common ancestors in North America. However, they did share both the tragedy of fire and the strength of resilience.

The Canadian "Dunk the Druggist" establishment burned to the ground in 1920 when fire spread from a restaurant next door. Frederick A. Dunk then relocated to a new store with a vacant lot on each side. He sold these lots to a friend, with the stipulation that no restaurant ever be built on them. His "Dunk the Druggist" establishment continued to expand over the years, and when the original building was finally replaced many years later, a mural was added to the new store showing the façade of the original store. On June 17, 2011, the store held a centennial celebration.

Was it just coincidence that the two Dunks picked the same moniker? After all, their cities are over 1000 miles apart and in different countries. Maybe not…Alfred A. Dunk advertised widely as "Dunk, the Druggist", and there is a chance that Frederick A. Dunk might have seen one of these ads. Then again, Alfred A. Dunk died decades earlier, and most printed advertisements in newspapers would not have been seen many years later. Still, one type of advertising could easily travel a thousand miles and last for decades. Sure, it's speculation, but perhaps Frederick A. Dunk was inspired by looking at his change one day, seeing a quarter or half dollar dated decades earlier with an interesting countermark with his surname and occupation!

Sources

Ancestry.com

Detroit Free Press and *Saginaw Daily Courier*, various dates from 1872-1876.

Mills, James Cooke. *History of Saginaw County Michigan*, Vol. II. Saginaw: Seeman & Peters, 1918. 271-272.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Saginaw and Bay Counties, Michigan. Chicago: Biographical Printing Company, 1892. 239-240.

SCOPe Newsletter, Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy, May 2011.

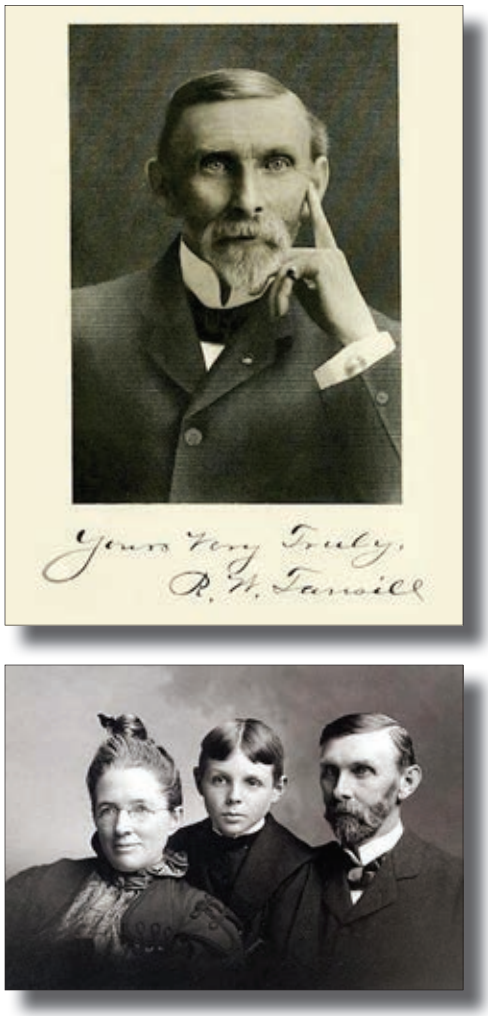
Robert Tansill, Chicago's Cigar King

by David E. Schenkman

Robert Weems Tansill believed in advertising, and his innovative advertisements and skillful marketing made him a very wealthy man, with a name that was recognized throughout the country. The son of Robert and Fanny Weems Tansill, he was born on August 20, 1844 in Prince William County, Virginia and was a descendant of Mason Locke Weems, who wrote the first biography of George Washington. The unsubstantiated "I cannot tell a lie" cherry tree story emanated from the pen of Weems, as did the story of Washington kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge.

Two years after his birth, Tansill's mother died, and since his father, a Marine Corps officer, was away for extended periods of time, Tansill was raised by his grandparents. He was schooled at Georgetown University and Halloway's Academy in Alexandria, Virginia, but after the onset of the Civil War he moved to Clayton, Illinois, where he opened a small confectionery and started dealing in cigars. The exact year is not known, although an advertising envelope for "Tansill's Punch 5¢ Cigar" states "Est'd 1862." It seems unlikely that he was in the cigar manufacturing business that early, especially in view of the fact that he was only eighteen years of age, but the date possibly refers to the year he opened his store in Clayton and started selling cigars.

In January 1867 Tansill married Mary Emma Motter, and the couple relocated to Chicago the following year. Details concerning his business activities during the late 1860s are obscure. He is not listed in the 1867 Chicago directory, but in the 1869-70 edition is listed as "confectioner, fancy groceries, and cigars" at 47 River Street; his residence address was 142 20th Street.



Photos of Tansill, his wife, Mary, and their son, also a "Robert W. Tansill."

Tansill's earliest advertisement was in a March 1869 Chicago newspaper, to hire "someone who thoroughly understands baking and can take charge of a small shop." The address given was 121 South Water Street, upstairs, but later in 1869 he relocated to the 47 River Street address mentioned above. The thrust of his business during that time was tea as well as cigars, and his ad in the July 24, 1870 *Chicago Tribune* offered a $25 reward "for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties now canvassing the city with worthless teas, and claiming to represent my house." By the end of the year he was running numerous small ads in which he encouraged readers to visit his shop and try his "California Cigars."

Two types of embossed shell cards advertising Tansill's Punch 5¢ Cigars.

By this time, Tansill was becoming known outside his immediate area. The November 25, 1869 issue of *The Courier newspaper* in Waterloo, Iowa, published the following testimonial, which offered an excellent insight into his business:

> The luxury and enjoyment of a good cigar is now so universally conceded as to need no argument

Tansill's Bouquet 5¢ Cigar embossed shell card.

A typical Tansill advertising trade card with blank reverse.

> from me. To such however, who are interested in buying and selling the same, it may be of interest that I mention where they can obtain an excellent quality of goods at exceedingly low prices. Mr. R. W. Tansill, 47 River St., proprietor of the "Western Cigar Warehouse," is one of the largest dealers in these goods in the country. He has two large manufactories constantly engaged turning out his special brands, which consist in part of the Fannie Otis, Le Boquet, Club House, Can't be Beat, and Charmer. Mr. T. has already extended his business to an enviable degree. He prefers only one live agent in each town, and to such he offers not merely the very best goods at the lowest margin, but presents them with a really handsome and attractive show card.

Interestingly, I have been unable to find any other reference to the "Western Cigar Warehouse." Tansill's business is not listed as such in any of the Chicago business directories I've searched. This might have been an early instance of Tansill's ability to obtain publicity to promote his name.

The April 21, 1871 issue of *The Chicago Evening Mail* announced that a limited co-partnership had been formed between Tansill and his father in law, Henry R. Motter, under the name R. W. Tansill and Company. Six months later Tansill lost everything in the October 1871 Chicago fire, but using borrowed money he managed to reopen the business almost immediately, announcing later that month that he had "secured the elegant marble building at 517 State St., and as we are daily in receipt of a choice line of cigars, will be in complete running order in a few days." He was able to quickly repay the company's creditors in full.

On March 1, 1873 the partnership between Tansill and Motter was dissolved, and on the same day Tansill entered into a new co-partnership with Henry B. Chandler "for the purpose of manufacturing cigars and as wholesale dealers in cigars and leaf tobacco." The name of the new company remained the same as before, and by that time they had relocated to 29 Wabash Avenue. Chandler evidently was only in business with Tansill for a few years; his name no longer appears in the 1880 Chicago directory as being associated with the company.

Evidently the idea of branding a cigar and marketing it aggressively nationwide was a plan conceived by Tansill during his earliest days in business. Once he was financially stable he put this idea into action, first by obtaining a trademark for his "Punch" brand of cigar, and then by running large and frequent newspaper advertisements not only in Chicago, but also in other parts of the country. Although he had many brands of cigars, Punch was always his best seller by a large margin.

Tansill's stated objective was to have a representative for his cigars in every town in the country. While he didn't come close to realizing that ambitious goal, his products were sold in most areas of the country, and in other countries as well. In addition to his numerous large newspaper ads, Tanner employed various other advertising mediums. One of them was the trade card, which was extremely popular

Cigar box label advertising Tansill's Punch cigars.

TEA

$25.00 REWARD,

For information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties now canvassing the city with worthless Teas, and claiming to represent my house. I employ no pedlers or canvassing agents, and sell only at my office. Notwithstanding the late advance in values, I continue to sell at the popular price of $1.00 per lb., or 6 lbs. for $5.00.

R. W. TANSILL,

47 RIVER-ST.

July 24, 1870 Chicago Tribune *advertisement.*

SMOKE

TANSILL & CHANDLER'S

PUNCH,

The Havana-Filled 5-ct. Cigar.

Five hundred agencies already established in as many different towns. 50,000 retailed by single agents during the past six months. Correspondence solicited with reliable houses relative to establishing agencies in towns not now represented. These goods pay no middle profits.

Caution: Unprincipled parties having represented that we have more than one price for our Punch brand, a reward of $1,000 is hereby offered for proof or presentment of a single bill from our house at other than our standard prices.

TANSILL & CHANDLER, Manufacturers,

Corner Wabash-av. and Lake-st.

Tansill & Chandler's advertisement in the March 4, 1876 Chicago Tribune.

SMOKE

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢ CIGAR.

"30 Years the Standard."

One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town, or, if city, neighborhood.

R. W. TANSILL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

386-388 Second Avenue,

NEW YORK.

A typical Tansill newspaper advertisement, published in the April 22, 1893 Brooklyn Life *newspaper.*

during the late nineteenth century. These uniface cards, which typically were 2½ x 4½ inches, were frequently used by Tansill's agents, who would have their own advertisements printed on the other side. Tin serving trays and smaller tip trays were also made for use in saloons and eating establishments.

In the late 1860s a new and very different type of advertising token made its appearance; the embossed shell card. Not only was it quite a bit larger than most other tokens, but its construction was unlike anything that had preceded it. On most of them, one side contained a merchant's advertisement (and in a few instances a "good for" value) which was embossed in brass or printed on cardboard, while on the reverse there was either an imitation of a seated Liberty silver dollar or a Liberty head twenty dollar gold coin. A smaller number of the cards were made with a mirror on the reverse. The inscription on some pieces included an 1868 or 1876 patent date.

I became interested in these unusual tokens in the late 1960s, and in 1978 made a trip to the U.S. Patent Office to see if I could locate the patent papers (this was before Google or the Internet, if you can imagine doing research without those tools). My column in the May 1979 issue of *The Numismatist* was devoted to shell cards and the patents.

What I learned at the patent office came as quite a surprise. Patent number 78923 was issued on June 16, 1868, to Henry H. Browne of Mount Vernon, New York for his "Improvement in Advertising Device," which was described as "a new and useful improvement in Pocket-Mirror Business Cards." This seemed strange; the majority of shell cards I had seen did not have mirror reverses.

The description continued by stating that "This invention consists in the combination of a business card with a mirror, the former being placed on or at the back of the mirror, and being either in one piece rimmed over the edge of the mirror or connected therewith (if separate from the back of the mirror) by a metallic or other suitable rim, substantially as herein described. I combine therewith also a pin-cushion."

While I was at the patent office I decided to locate the 1876 patent papers. Issued on September 5, 1876, this was merely a reissue of the 1868 patent. Those shell cards I've seen with the 1876 patent date are mirrors, and they are somewhat thicker than

This advertisement appeared on Tansill's envelopes.

the earlier tokens.

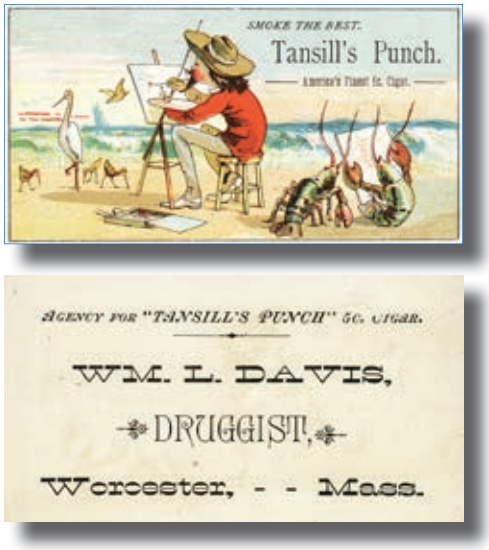
R. W. Tansill and Company was among the many firms that issued embossed shell cards, and three varieties are known. They are listed in Dave Bowers' wonderful book, *Guide to U.S. Shell Cards 1867-1880*, which was published by TAMS in 2014. (This catalog, in my opinion, belongs in the library of every collector of exonumia.) Per Bowers, these cards were manufactured by William F. Hyatt of New York City, who acquired the business of T. N. Hickcox and Company.

Tansill's shell cards are the type with mirror reverses and pincushion sides; they are all 38mm in diameter and between 5 and 6mm thick. One variety, listed by Bowers as IL-540, advertises Tansill's Bouquet 5¢ Cigar with "Long Havana Filler." Bowers IL-545 depicts the head of "Mister Punch," one of the characters in the "Punch and Judy" puppet show, in the center, with "Tansill's Punch 5¢ Cigar" around the rim. The third type, Bowers IL-550, also advertises Tansill's Punch, which is described as "America's Finest 5¢ Cigar." Unlike the other two, this one has "R. W. Tansill & Co. Chicago." around the bottom. Although not mentioned by Bowers, its inscription includes the patent information; it is very weak on the illustrated token, but appears to be "Sep. 5. 76."

It seems odd that the three known Tansill shell cards are all the mirror type. The thought behind the issuance of an advertising token is that it stays in the recipient's possession as a reminder of the product or service. Mirror cards, and especially the type with pincushion sides, would be more apt to be carried by women in their purses, and cigar advertising was mostly targeted towards men.

Oscar Wilde once said that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but in business that isn't necessarily a good thing. It is, however, a sure sign that you have become very successful. Tansill had an ongoing problem with other cigar manufacturers attempting to capitalize on his name and reputation. He publicized these occasionally in his advertisements, including one titled "Stop Thief," which appeared in the January 1, 1883 *Chicago Tribune*. It reprints a letter from another manufacturer sent to one of his dealers in Minnesota, Crossman & Plummer, offering to supply them with their "Improved Punch" 5¢ cigars. Tansill was already well aware of his competitors. Six months earlier, in one of his ads, he cautioned smokers and dealers "against buying vile imitations of the genuine 'Tansill's Punch,' which are being offered by 'snide' houses."

Tansill's sales figures were impressive by any standards. In 1882 he advertised that had sold more than 600,000 Punch cigars in one month. Three years later, when asked about his business, he stated that "our sales in one day of November, distributed through twenty-nine states and territories, aggregated 121,500 in our 'Tansill's Punch' brand alone." William M. Dade, who owned a pharmacy in Chicago, wrote in 1886 that he had "retailed one hundred and three thousand (103,000) of your 'Tansill's



Tansill trade card advertising a druggist in Massachusetts.

Punch' 5-cent cigar during the past four months." This letter, and others like it, were used effectively by Tansill in his advertisements.

In 1887 Tansill decided to retire from the business that had enabled him to amass his large fortune. As a result of overwork and a pulmonary disease, his health had become a serious issue and his physicians had advised him to move to a healthier climate; one of them reportedly told him that he only had "30 days to live if he didn't get to an arid region such as the Southwest." Heeding the advice, he left the business in the hands of his sons and moved to Colorado where he lived for a short time. He then settled in New Mexico, which remained his home for the rest of his life, although he didn't forget his old friends and associates in Chicago. Each summer he returned to that city for a three or four week visit.

Tansill had become interested in real estate development even before leaving Chicago, and according to an article in the September 16, 1893 *San Francisco Call* newspaper, he had purchased "considerable property in the Richmond and other districts years ago at very low prices." The article continued by quoting Tansill as saying that along with several friends, "we are developing about 400,000 acres

in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico. This, when completed, will comprise the largest irrigated district under one management in the United States." As he did while building his cigar empire, Tansill became totally involved with his real estate business.

In addition to his other real estate transactions, Tansill had purchased a 760 acre farm, nearly all of which was fenced, nine miles outside of Eddy (this town later was renamed Carlsbad.) This farm made the news in 1895, when it was sold for $100,000 to Col. Jonathan B. Overmeyer, a Chicago merchant. It was described as "one of the largest deals ever made in the Valley, and of great importance."

As for his cigar business, it continued to prosper, and in the early 1890s a factory was opened in New York City. The September 8, 1897, edition of the *Baltimore Sun* newspaper published an article titled "A large factory to locate here." It reported that "Mr. Tansill has determined to remove his large wholesale factory from New York to this city," and that he had already found a suitable location in the central part of Baltimore. It continued by stating that the factory, which was scheduled to be fully operational soon, would be employing a large number of workers.

In an interview published by several newspapers around the country in 1889, Tansill was asked to comment on the success of his cigar business. His remarks provide an interesting explanation of how he made his name a household word, and in the process become a rich man:

"After the great fire of '71, I became convinced that there was a large and increasing demand, a tidal wave, as it were, for a first class five cent cigar. How to produce such a cigar and to market it profitably was the problem to solve.

"I was a young man at the time and full of ambition. After carefully studying the condition of the trade, I settled upon a plan to accomplish my object. But before I give it to you, let me explain the situation as it existed at that time. The average retail dealer in those days never thought it possible to sell a five-cent cigar at less than 100 percent profit, while the average wholesale dealer or manufacturer made a profit varying from $10 to $15 per 1000 on that class of goods. Such five-cent cigars, of course, were made of very inferior domestic stock.

"Now I conceived the idea that by reducing both profits and slightly increasing the price, and at the same time making a cigar that should contain the choicest Havana filler, and then placing it in the hands of prominent retail dealers all over the United States, with an exclusive control or agency for the same for their towns or neighborhoods, they, through the superior quality of the cigar, which at once commanded a largely increased trade, could afford to sell it at a reduced percentage of profit. In other words, I first raised the price of the goods to the retailer, and at the same time I reduced my own profits by more than one-half. This difference enabled me to furnish a Havana filled cigar that could be retailed for five cents.

"Then I personally traveled over the United States and established my agencies, relying chiefly on mail orders, thereby dispensing with 'double drumming,' and the jobber's profit, thus effecting a great savings. I charged nothing for my services and sold my goods at less than one-half the profit made by my competitors. In taking this step I trusted solely to the intelligence of the smoker and dealer for my recompense. Had I not done so the name of 'Tansill Punch' cigar, like the name of my thousand imitators, would have been obsolete long ago."

Tansill added that he had placed contracts for advertising his Tansill's Punch cigar in "nearly 7,000 daily and weekly newspapers, with a combined annual circulation of over 500,000,000 copies." By any standards, this is an incredible amount of advertising.

On December 29, 1902, at the age of 59, Tansill died of heart failure in Carlsbad, New Mexico; he was buried in Chicago. A measure of his renown is the fact that his obituary was published by newspapers in more than a dozen states around the country. His wife continued to live in the house they had built four years earlier in a suburb of Carlsbad, until 1906. It is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Etymology Factoid

The word cigar originally derives from the Mayan sikar ("to smoke rolled tobacco leaves"—from si'c, "tobacco"). The Spanish word, "cigarro" spans the gap between the Mayan and modern use. The English word came into general use in 1730. *Cigar-box* is from 1819; *cigar-store* from 1839; the wooden *cigar-store Indian* is so called from 1879, American English, but wooden images of feathered Indians or Negroes are mentioned outside tobacconists' shops in England by 1852, and are said to have been in earlier use on the European continent.

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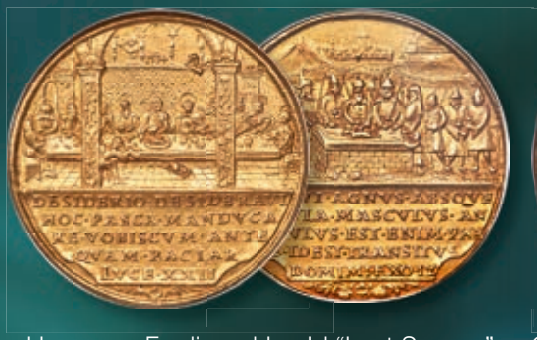
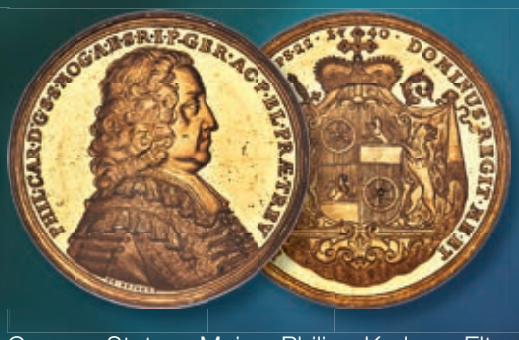


Hungary: Ferdinand I gold "Last Supper" Medal of 10 Ducats 1534-Dated
MS63 NGC
Realized $120,000



German States: Mainz. Philipp Karl von Eltz-Kempenich gold Medallic 25 Ducat 1740
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Game Tokens in Imitation of the Standing Liberty Quarter

by Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz, PhD

Over the past few years I have had the opportunity to publish several articles in the journal *Numiexpo*, related to the only American coin type that I actually collect methodically and in a consistent manner: the "Standing Liberty Quarter" (SLQ). My first article focused on a general presentation of this series, the history of its design (quite interesting and even somewhat scandalous), and to provide the essential data regarding its different types, varieties, gradation and value aspects. Subsequently, in 2016, I published a slightly more specialized work, focused on the known errors of the SLQ, which, because of the particularities of this series, tend to be extremely rare and valuable.

For a while I thought there was not much more new ground to explore regarding this exceptional coin, until I recently discovered a new angle that, in addition to unexpected, is somewhat mysterious and unusual—enough ingredients to get our attention! An angle that inserts this beautiful coin into the exonumia field, properly speaking. Through routine searches at various auctions and numismatic sites, I discovered the existence of a peculiar type of tokens, whose design was evidently an imitation—in most cases very rustic and sometimes crude—of the design of the SLQ. These are tokens whose diameter is mostly the same size as that of the regular quarter (24 mm), usually showing a similar design of the obverse of the SLQ; that is, the figure of lady Liberty, standing between a two-wall portico, and carrying a shield in one hand (left) and an olive branch in the other.

Of course, beyond the rustic design, two big differences stand out immediately. First, the image of Liberty is totally reversed: the face looks to the left of the field, and both the shield and the olive branch are also reversed as compared to the original design of the sculptor, Hermon MacNeil. Secondly, the difference that most stands out is the Spanish word, *Libertad* (Liberty), which dominates the entire top legend, flanked by two five-pointed stars. In most cases, these tokens are uniface, although there are other varieties, which we will discuss later. After purchasing one of these pieces to complement my SLQ collection, I took on the task of searching for some basic information about them. Fortunately, it didn't take long to locate information about its use and various varieties. One of the most important references on these enigmatic pieces is an extensive article published in the journal of the *TAMS Journal* of December 1972. This work is actually a first official inventory of such pieces. The authors, Russell Rulau and George J. Fuld, are well-known figures in the American exonumia field. Rulau has published a large number of catalogs of various types of tokens, while Fuld is recognized as a pioneer and the most authoritative figure in the specialized field of Civil War tokens.

SLQ type 1 obverse (left) and game or counter token (right).

Both authors identify these pieces as "game counters"; that is, a kind of gambling token, the purpose of which was to help count or keep accounting of bets and money in gambling activities. Originally, these tokens or "counters"—as their English name implies—were metal discs whose practical purpose was to help count beyond the use of fingers and toes. Their use dates back to Roman civilization, where they were used to facilitate game betting, and sometimes for admission to circuses and stadiums. For a long time, and well until the 19th century, the manufacture and trade of counters was dominated by Germany (Nuremberg), and later by the English (Birmingham). Tokens or counters are known by other names or terms, such as "jetons" or "black money". Over time their use was limited to keeping count of certain card games (such as poker), until they were gradually replaced by modern poker or casino chips.

Although many counters had original designs, there are many cases in which they were manufactured imitating official legal coinage. In the case of these pieces emulating the SLQ design, although there is no conclusive evidence so far, the most widespread hypotheses is that these could have originated in Mexico, Cuba, Central America, or some border region of the southwestern United States—which would explain their Spanish legend on the obverse (Libertad). Rulau/Fuld describe these SLQ counters on page 23 of their 1972 inventory, in which they are assigned a numbering beginning with the abbreviation "Qur", referring

Qur-4. Crude copy of Standing Liberty Quarter obverse, undated, with LIBERTAD instead of LIBERTY. Rev: Blank. Nickel-silver. Plain edge. 24mm. R-6
Qur-5. Obverse as 2. Rev: VALUE at top, 25¢ below; the field is plain, although enclosed by a circle near the rim. Nickel-silver. Plain edge. 24mm. R-9
VALUE
25
Qur-6. Obverse as 2. Rev: Similar to 5 but no circle and no ¢ sign. Nickel-silver. Plain edge. 24mm. R-9

*Illustration of SLQ counters. Rulau-Fuld (*TAMS Journal*, December 1972, p. 23).*

to the denomination of the imitated coins (i.e. quarters).

In total, in their 1972 research, Rulau and Fuld listed six varieties of SLQ counters, with the Qur-4 to Qur-9 numberings. However, between the 1980s and early 1990s, renowned counter collector L. B. Fauver published a series of important catalogs, in which he presented a meticulous and extensive compilation of different types of counters, including those emulating American coinage. The fifth volume of this series is dedicated to the minor denominations, among which are counters in imitation of 25 cent coins (quarters), including those that interest us here, the "Standing Liberty Quarters". The interesting and important contribution about Fauver's work is that, in addition to the counters that copy the obverse of the SLQ, he also identifies and documents at least six counters that imitate the flying eagle design on the reverse of the coin. In total, Fauver lists about 14 different SLQ counters, including the obverse (8) and six for the reverse. In this work we will cover all counters listed, both by Rulau/Fuld and Fauver, as well as other pieces that we have identified as not listed by these previous authors.

Almost all tokens in this series are made of coin planchets of similar size as the legal tender quarter (between 24 and 25 mm), with exception of one piece (18 mm, dime size). Most common material is white metal, although there are pieces in brass, copper, steel, zinc, and aluminum. We will now proceed to present the different pieces and varieties documented so far, starting with those that imitate the figure of lady Liberty on the obverse of the SLQ, and then those that imitate the flying eagle on its reverse. Since we are integrating the pieces reported by both Rulau-Fuld (R/F) and Fauver (F), as well as those discovered as unlisted, we are assigning a new numbering to distinguish the different types.

The type 2 is similar to type 1, with the difference that the reverse has the legend "VALUE 25". The piece has other important differences (at the end we include an appendix in which we identify these differences, which are not evaluated by Rulau/Fuld or Fauver). We were able to identify other important varieties not listed of this type 2, since part of the collection of Fauver was put up for auction recently. There is also a third variety with a plain reverse edge.

In late August 2020, a second auction was held for part of the L. B. Fauver collection by Holabird Auctions. In this sale other unlisted varieties were identified, including a variety of type 2, with full reverse

Type 1. (R/F Qur-4; F 3000). White metal.

Type 1 (var. 2). Similar to type 1. Silver plated brass.

Type 1 (var. 3). Similar to type 1. Brass.

Type 2. VALUE 25. (R/F Qur-5; F 3005). White metal.

Type 2 (var. 2). Uniface (unlisted). White metal.

Type 2 (var. 3). Plain rev. edge (unlisted). White metal.

Type 2 (var. 4). Similar to type 2. Aluminum (unlisted).

Type 3. Reverse VALUE 25C. (F 3010).

Type 4. (F 3015). White metal.

Type 5. (F 3020) White metal.

legend, but in aluminum, as shown.

A different third type is the one shown—which we have listed as type 3—similar to type 2, but with significant differences. In addition to a different silhouette, hair and clothing of lady Liberty, the letters of the legend LIBERTAD are the smallest among the known varieties. More important, like type 2, the reverse shows the legend VALUE 25c ; but in this variety includes the cents symbol, clarifying the value of the piece, since in type 2 you cannot distinguish whether it is cents or dollars. It is also interesting that, contrary to type 2, this piece features "coin rotation".

Type 4 follows a similar design to type 1, but again, it has important differences. The figure and clothing of Liberty are much slimmer, and the skirt has steeper curves, leaving a wider space between the silhouette and the walls of the portico. The hair has a different style, like a ponytail. The stars that flank the word LIBERTAD are the largest among the different varieties. The shield is the only one among the varieties with its lower part uncovered, showing four additional rivets, and the olive branch shows eight leaves, instead of seven, as is common in other varieties.

Type 5 also has noticeable differences. It has larger, stylized letters and the face looks to the right side of the field (like MacNeil's original design). Clothes are in flowing, tunic style, more elaborate, the branch has only five (5) large leaves, the walls have a three-dimensional top, and doesn't have defined ground. Later we identified two (2) additional varieties of this type. Variety 2 is in copper.

This third variety of type 5 is in aluminum, but also the reverse shows the legend GOOD FOR / IN TRADE. Interestingly, it has no denomination in the center, so it is not ruled out that there may be varieties with numerical values. Also, the phrase "IN TRADE" could mean that, in addition to "counter", this piece could be used as a trade or change token, which opens a whole new use for these pieces, in addition to their limited counter nature. We have seen only one specimen of this variety.

This particular variety (type 6), is very rare and interesting, since it not only presents the imitation of the obverse of the SLQ, but on the reverse emulates the image of the Liberty head of the "Barber" type series. The obverse of this counter has several notable differences. The design is much cruder, although the typography is a bit more elaborate. The stars are also different (6-pointed), and has no texture on the walls or at the ground. On the other hand, the "Barber" design on the reverse is a little more stylized, although it is also inverted, with the face looking to the left of the field. The head is surrounded by 13 stars.

Another interesting detail is that it shows a date (1914), flanked by the words "NEW / SLUG". Clearly, the date does not correspond to the year of minting, since the design of the SLQ begins in 1916. The term "slug" is used to designate a fake coin, commonly used for illegal purchases on coin-operated machines, like parking meters, laundromats, or game slot machines. This is important, as some sources point out that, in addition to their use in gambling, counters were also used for such illegal purposes.

These last two types of obverses (type 7 and variety), are cataloged only by Fauver. Both are incuse and uniface, and have the peculiarity that Liberty holds the shield with her left

Type 5 (var. 2). Similar to type 5. Copper (unlisted).

Type 5 (var. 3). Similar to type 5. Reverse: GOOD FOR / IN TRADE. Aluminum (unlisted).

Type 6. Reverse imitates the Barber Quarter (F 3025).

Detail from type 6.

Type 7. (F 2800) and variety 2 (F 2810). Steel.

Type 8. (R/F Qur-7; F 3000). White metal.

Type 9. (R/F Qur-9; F 3030). Steel.

arm (like the original SLQ design). Although the design is quite rustic, in many details it is the one that most resembles the aesthetics of the original SLQ, including the mesh mail, the hair, the stars and other details of the walls. These are the only dime-size pieces of the series (18mm). The variety at right shows a legend (LADY LUCK / YOU WIN), which we will see repeated in another variety of counter which imitates the flying eagle on the reverse of the SLQ.

Varieties that imitate the flying eagle of the SLQ

The following pieces emulate the flying eagle design on the reverse of the SLQ. The first one (type 8) is a uniface piece, also in white metal, with an eagle design surrounded by 15 stars (there is a reported variety with 16 stars). We compare this piece with the original reverse of the SLQ. It is clear that the imitation is quite similar to the original.

Rulau-Fuld list the next piece (type 9), as Qur-9 (Fauver 3030). This also features an imitation of the flying eagle, only in this case it is incuse on a steel planchet, and includes a more elaborate legend. At the top it reads LUCKY BIRD, and at the bottom, YOU WIN. On each side it has six dots as ornament. This legend and design is similar to that of the second variety of type 7, so it is possible that they have the same provenance. The piece is also uniface.

Commonly, these pieces are found on steel planchets, as listed by Rulau-Fuld. However, we recently acquired the same type, but on a zinc planchet (page following). According to the seller, he bought this piece from George J. Fuld's own collection, meaning it may have been discovered by Fuld after his 1972 inventory.

Almost when we were finishing this article, we acquired an

Type 9 (var. 2). (R/F Qur-9; F 3030). Zinc (unlisted).

Type 9 (var. 3). Three (3) dots variety. Steel (unlisted).

Type 10. (F 3015) Brass.

Type 11. (F 3020) Plated copper.

Type 12. (F 3016). Uniface. Brass.

Type 13. (F 3040). Uniface. Aluminum.

unlisted third variety of this counter, through an auction on eBay. It is the same design, but only has three dots on each side, instead of six, and the figure of the eagle is different, a bit more realistic and with wider wings. The lettering also varies, so it is a different variety overall, although it is very likely to have the same provenance. The piece is uniface and a bit off-centered.

The pieces presented as types 10, 11 and 12 are listed only by Fauver, and represent another group of counters that also imitate the flying eagle on the reverse of the SLQ. However, with the exception of type 10 which is a bit stylized (and has the eagle on both sides), these varieties are usually more rustically manufactured. In the case of type 11, the eagle is flying in the opposite direction. Interestingly, this piece also features three small dots under the eagle. It is very likely that these dots mimic the three stars that were added under the eagle in 1917, in what is known as Type II of the SLQ series. In an article published in 1994, which examines SLQ forgeries, Joe Abbin includes a photo of this particular counter (type 11), and confirms its use as a fake coin or slug, in slot machines, indicating that these: "... may have been produced to cheat slot machines in the 1920s and 1930s. Many of the slot machines of that era had a glass front where one side of the coin was visible, so that the casino floorwalkers could spot slugs or other bogus coins being used for gambling. The tokens

Type 13 (var. 2). Copper. Uniface (unlisted).

illustrated... [type 11] ...bear a crude resemblance to an SLQ... reverse... The other side is blank."

We identified other pieces, also from the Fauver collection, which mimic the reverse of the SLQ. One is a uniface aluminum piece. It is evident that a mold of the reverse of a genuine SLQ was used, as it is an accurate reproduction. This is listed by Fauver as number 3040. Likewise, we identified another variety, not listed, of this same piece in copper.

Conclusion

We have presented 13 types, and a total of 24 varieties of counters in imitation of the Standing Liberty Quarter. Among these we have identified at least eight varieties, some of which, although in their collections, had not been listed or catalogued by Rulau/Fuld or Fauver in their respective works of 1972 and 1991. There must be certainly other unknown pieces, so the total could rise from 25 to 30 different varieties. At the moment we have been able to acquire 22 of these varieties, missing only types 7 (two varieties) and 13.

Post-script

As mentioned earlier, between August 27 and 31, 2020, we were able to participate in the online auction of much of the vast collection of game counters of the late L. B. Fauver, organized by Holabird Auctions. Fortunately, we were able to win the two lots we were interested in: #3340 with 15 flying eagle counters (among which

there were 5 that we did not have), and #5152 with 38 SLQ obverse counters (many repeated, but among which we identified at least six that we did not have, including one in aluminum, not previously listed). For the catalogue of this auction, the owner of the company, Fred Holabird, wrote an extensive and scholarly essay entitled "Gaming Counters – An Essay" (PDF currently available on the TAMS website; link is on the following page: http://tokenandmedal.org/News/News.html). Unfortunately, the article focuses only on counters that imitate US gold and dollar coinage which, as expected, are more sought after by collectors. It does not include any data on SLQ counters or any other minor denominations. I took the initiative to write to Mr. Holabird, inquiring if he had any information about these pieces, their provenance and above all, about their enigmatic Spanish legend of LIBERTAD. Several days later, I received the following reply from Mr. Holabird, expert in this field:

Not one person that has contacted me knows anything about them—the origin—whether it is American or European or other. Yes, they are very crude.

I think I put all the pieces Fauver had in the August comes out, but there may be more in October… At one time it was thought that most of the 20th century pieces were made for jewelry by unknown parties, which led to believe they were not "counters".

This group deserves some research, but I have not yet had time. The origin is suspicious... Why a copy of an American quarter? Who would make it? Is it a charm for jewelry? The spelling of Libertad would appear to indicate a Spanish language source, but who? What country was enthralled with the Standing Liberty quarter?

As it shows, even experts in this field have no certainty about the provenance of these enigmatic pieces and their "Hispanic" legend. We disagree with the theory that these were pieces created for jewelry, for a number of reasons. First, we haven't found any pieces drilled to be used as charms, let alone with welds or other goldsmith adaptations. Secondly, several of these pieces, as we have seen, show on their reverse values, denominations or legends related to commercial exchange (types 2, 3, 5). Similarly, others present legends related to gambling (types 6, 7, 9).

In our opinion, it is unquestionable the practical use of these tokens as game counters, as "slugs" in coin-operated machines, and possibly even for commercial transactions (good-for) on a daily basis, probably between the late 1910s and 1930s. For the same reason, only a few scarce examples appear in uncirculated condition, and on the contrary, most of the pieces studied, and almost all of those included in Fauver's collection, appear with wear and marks of intense use.

This angle poses a stream of new possibilities, as well as new research questions, as enthusiastically states Holabird in a later communication:

The few pieces with value on the back are important. They completely switch the meaning and use of the pieces from a "gaming counter" to a potential or probable "good-for" token, something used as money. You've recorded both "good-for" as well as "25 cents" or "c". Now, new questions arise: were some of these used in proprietary (slot) machines that rendered a product for a quarter? Was the use of, and distribution of the quarter piece controlled by a specific merchant? By a pool or group of merchants with an unknown tie? By a specific product of sorts? Why the use of "good for" without filling in the amount? Was it intuitively a quarter? Is it a pattern of a potential good-for piece?"

As numismatic researcher Wayne Homren, editor of the *E-sylum* newsletter points out:

[This is] an interesting field of research. Searching for answers can be quite frustrating at times, and sometimes it only generates more questions. But that's the challenge and fun of collecting. The truth is out there somewhere.

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge and thank the invaluable support of those who guided us in this research. To our friend Wayne Homren, editor of the specialized emailed newsletter in numismatic literature, *E-sylum*, for helping us to get in contact with other important collectors; to Mr. Fred Holabird, president of Holabird Auctions, for his critical advice; and to Joe Abbin, renowned SLQ collector and distinguished member of the former Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society. To all of them my sincere gratitude.

COMPARISON OF OBVERSE TYPES OF SLQ COUNTERS

OBV- 1 Straight molded letters. Thirteen rivets on the shield. The shield star looks complete. Ground design in short waves. Wider figure. Dress in two pieces (blouse and skirt). The skirt touches the wall on the left. White metal and varieties in brass and "silver plated" brass.

OBV- 2 Different type of letters. Nine rivets on the shield. Shield star in different position. Narrower figure. Left breast lower. Ground design in long waves. This variety has on the back: VALUE 25. Uniface and aluminum varieties.

OBV- 3 Different type of letters (smaller). Ten rivets on the shield. Narrower figure. Different blouse. This variety also has on the back: VALUE 25, but with the cents symbol.

OBV- 4 Smallest letters with less space. The stars are larger and closer to the letters. Slimmer Figure; larger breasts; stylized skirt with well-defined folds at the bottom. Larger space between the skirt and the walls on the sides.

OBV- 5 Larger and stylized letters. Stars much smaller than letters. Figure looks to the right of the field. Tunic clothes, more elaborate. Branch with five large leaves. Walls with three-dimensional top. It has no defined ground. White metal and varieties in copper and aluminum.

OBV- 6 Third type of large, stylized letters. Rustic, primitive figure design. Six six-pointed stars. Walls and floor without texture (this variety has a barber-like reverse dated 1914).

OBV- 7 Incuse (18mm). Figure looks to the left (right of the field) and holds the shield with his left arm. Tunic type clothing with folds. Walls more similar to the original SLQ, with imitation of stars. It has no legend or defined edge.

OBV- 8 Incuse. Similar to obverse 7, but lady Liberty is smaller to give space to the legend: LADY LUCK / YOU WIN.

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Kurth, H.H. "Revised List of American Game Counters," *Numismatic Scrapbook*, 1952.

Rulau, R. and Fuld, G. "American Game Counters." *TAMS Journal*, December 1972.

"Standing Liberty Game Token. Miss Liberty not flattered by this imitation." *MacNeil's Notes*. Journal of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society. Vol. V, Num. 2, 1994, page 15.

ENDNOTES

1. *Numiexpo* is the official annual journal of the Sociedad Numismática de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico Numismatic Society).
2. Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz. "La moneda más hermosa de los Estados Unidos." Revista Numiexpo 2009.
3. Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz. "Errores en la moneda "Standing Liberty Quarters" de los Estados Unidos." Revista Numiexpo 2016.
4. Russell Rulau y George J. Fuld. "American Game Counters." *TAMS Journal*, December 1972.
5. Ibid., page iii.
6. The only formal, published reference to the origin of these pieces can be found in the *MacNeil's Notes* newsletter, journal of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society. Vol. V, No. 2, 1994, page 15, as a brief note under the title "Standing Liberty Game Token." Miss Liberty not flattered by this imitation, which includes a photo of an SLQ counter, and states that these: "... probably originated in South or Central America."
7. In 1917 two types of SLQ circulated. Type I dates from 1916 (very rare) and 1917, and is famous for presenting the right breast of a bare-chested Liberty. On the back, the eagle is in a lower position in the module field, flanked by seven stars on the left and six on the right. Starting in 1917, type II added a mesh tunic to the figure to cover her chest and changed her hairstyle. On the back, the eagle is raised, placing three stars at the bottom and leaving five on each side.
8. Joe Abbin. "Standing Liberty Quarters: Counterfeits and copies. Big business in the Roaring Twenties." *MacNeil's Notes*. Journal of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society. Vol. V, Num. 2, Summer 1994, pages 5-11.
9. Fred Holabird. "Gaming Counters – An Essay." July 23, 2020 (Holabird Auctions, *August Americana Pow Wow*. August 27-31, 2020)
10. Fred Holabird, electronic message (September 8, 2020).
11. Fred Holabird, electronic message (September 20, 2020).

Assets Update Report

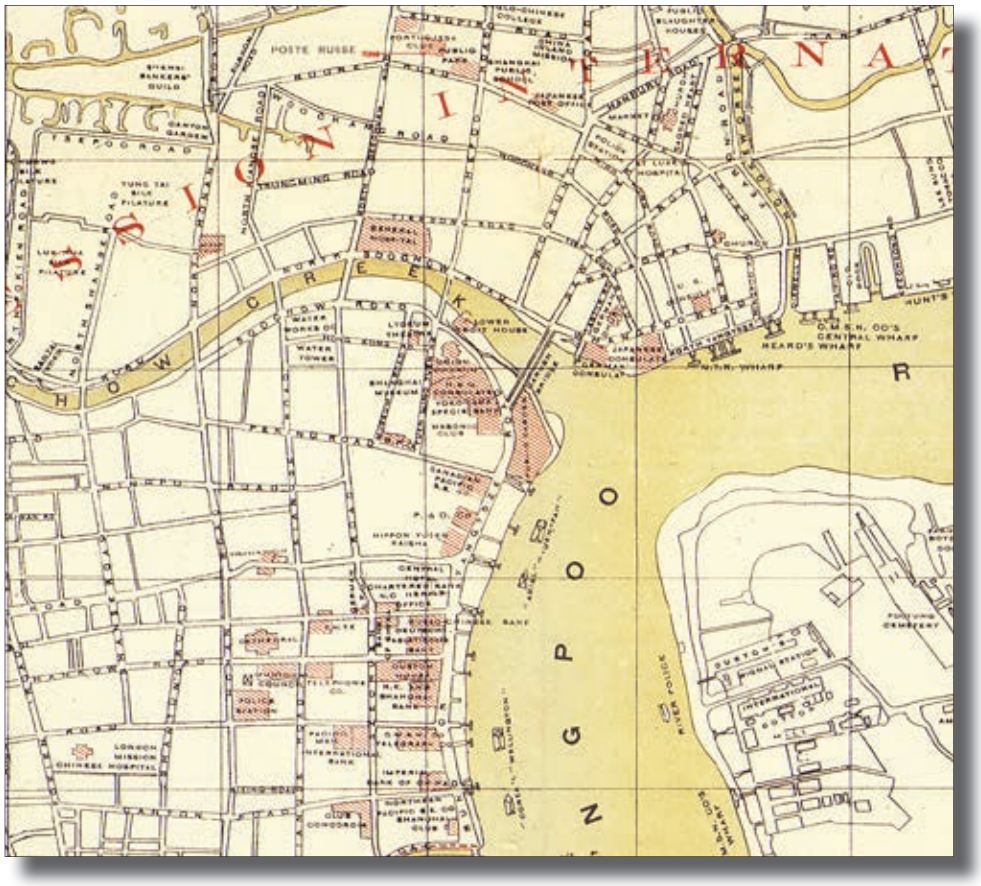
Following is an initial draft summarizing the assets that have been "added to the list". Hopefully, perusing this brief list will stimulate readers who themselves may have TAMS property to contact Asset Curator Jack Levin at jeanlevineu@gmail.com, and advise him so that he can add the information to our understanding of what property we have and where it is. The information requested is: what is it, how many, who has it, and date of last inventory. The entries below show the *what*, and many of them the *how many*, and in parenthesis are the currently identified custodians.

- TAMS Library—complete listing on-line on the TAMS website (Peter Irion).
- Canon Powershot S31S digital camera (John Mutch).
- HP Scanjet 4890 scanner (John Mutch).
- Two TAMS dies (Fred Holabird).
- Fake and fantasy token collection (David Schenkman). There is not an inventory of these items.
- Two wooden crates filled with TAMS assemblage medals, past presidential medals, and membership/officer bars (Mark Lighterman). Needs to be inventoried; weighs 200 pounds.
- About 150 *Tune for a Token* books and nine *TAMS Guide to U.S. Shell Cards 1867-1880* (William Hyder). Will be counted soon.
- TAMS scrapbooks (Kathy Freeland). Needs to be inventoried—may be done by the next convention.
- Corporate seal (Larry Baber).
- *TAMS Journals* (Larry Baber): Volume-Issue (qty)—59-2 (1),59-3 (1), 59-4 (1), 59-6 (1), 60-1 (2), 60-2 (2), 60-3 (4), 60-4 (5), 60-5 (8), 60-6 (8), 61-1 (7), 61-2 (10), 61-3 (14), 61-4 (15), 61-5 (12), 61-6 (2).
- Complete set of *TAMS Journals* (Kathy Freeland).
- Two boxes of *TAMS Guide to U.S. Shell Cards 1867-1880* (Fred Holabird). Needs to be counted.
- TAMS publication titles (Paul Cunningham—2,064 total books):
    - *Arkansas Merchant Tokens* (343)
    - *The Tokens, Checks, Metallic Tickets, Passes and Tallies of the British Caribbean* (509)
    - *Bryan Money* (320)
    - *California Tokens* (29)
    - *The Medals of Franklin* (241)
    - *Louisiana Trade Tokens* (369)
    - *South Carolina Tokens* (42)
    - *TAMS Guide to U.S. Shell Cards 1867-1880* (11)
    - *West Virginia Merchant Tokens* (200)

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company and Its Elusive 3-Cent Token

by Jim Contursi

As collectors, we sometimes find ourselves pursuing tokens which, for some inexplicable reason, are, oddly and virtually, unobtainable. Ones produced in the thousands and even tens of thousands or more, yet, they are, seemingly, nowhere to be found. The Shanghai Electric Construction Company (SECC), Ltd. 3-center is such a token.[1] Despite the SECC's being the largest tram/trolleybus service of its day, its tokens are scarce, especially, when compared to its contemporary, the 20-route China Omnibus Company (CGO), whose tokens are plentiful.[2]



Shanghai, 1902.

The Company

In "A brief history of Shanghai tram development," Aradumao states that in September of 1905, Bruce Piper,[3] a British businessman, signed a contract with the Shanghai Public Concession Industry Bureau, obtaining a 35-year tram franchise for Shanghai. Six months later, Piper transferred his franchise rights to the SECC.[4]

The SECC was incorporated in England on December 9, 1905, and, by 1907, had a Shanghai branch office at 2 North Soochow Road (now North Suzhou Road), which was later relocated to 185 Soochow Road (now Suzhou Road).

The first single-deck SECC trams were imported from Loughborough, England, in 1907. By January of the following year, the first trial runs had begun along Aiwenyi Road (now Beijing West Road) in Shanghai's International Concession. On March 5, 1908, the company opened its inaugural, Yingshang #1 tram line—a 6.04-kilometer run between Jing'an Temple on Nanking West Road (now Nanjing West Road) and the Shanghai Club on The Bund Yangtsze Road (now Zhongshan East 1st Road.)[5]

On March 24, the SECC opened its second—of what would, eventually, become a 15-route system—tram line, running from the Waibaidu Bridge (a.k.a. the Garden Bridge) along the southwest-northeast Yangtzepoo Road (now Yangshupu Road) axis.[6]

By November, 1914, the SECC began running its first trolley service along the north-south-running Fokien Road (now Fujian Road). In 1915, a second, southwest-northeast route along Pekin Road (now Beijing Road) was opened.[7]

From the early days, ridership on Shanghai trams was mostly limited to lower- and middle-class Chinese. However, by 1920, the *Electric Railway Journal* (ERJ) was reporting "a growing tendency on the part of the less well-to-do class of foreigners to ride on the cars, but the proportion of foreign passengers on all lines is very small."[8]

The ERJ goes on to report that there were first- and third-class fares, but, oddly, makes no reference to a second-class toll. Tariffs were levied on a point-to-point basis. "[T]he first class fare for each zone being three copper cents and the third class fare one-half of this."[9] Upon fare payment, whether by cash or token, passengers were issued a numbered,

Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd., tram & conductors, circa 1915.

Shanghai railless trolleybus, 1917.

Office of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd., 185 Soochow Road.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., laying streetcar trolley rails on Nanking Road (now Nanjing Road), Shanghai, 1907.

color-coded, 1- or 3-cent paper ticket, which had to be produced on demand during random inspections. This issuance system and its concomitant random checks are still extant on many of China's bus lines.

Although, there were other and earlier tram systems operating in Shanghai's International and French Concessions, the British SECC system, with 216 cars, was by far the largest.

On December 8, 1941, the day after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, they proceeded to occupy Shanghai's foreign concessions and seized control of the SECC, as well as the China Bus Company. However, with the Japanese surrender in 1945, governance of Shanghai reverted to Chinese Nationalist forces and, before the end of the year, SECC busines operations were restored to the British. Nevertheless, in May, 1949, Chinese Communist forces wrested control of Shanghai from Nationalists forces, and, although, the British, temporarily, retained management of their company, by November,

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO, LTD. (around) / [cut-out] Ɛ // GOOD FOR 3 CENTS ON COMPANY'S VEHICLES (around) / [cut-out] 3
Cupro-nickel, actual size 23m, from the Peter Chu collection.

1952, the People's Liberation Army Military Commission completely dispossessed them of their interests, and changed the name of the line to the Shanghai Tram Company.

The Token

Although undated, based on stylistic grounds, it is probable that the SECC tokens were concurrent with the China General Omnibus (CGO) Company's 2½- and 5-cent cut-out tokens, i.e., circa 1926 to mid- to late-1930s. However, despite their relative contemporaneity, obtaining an SECC token can prove exceedingly challenging to nearly impossible. A search of sales from eight international auction houses yielded not a single offering. Knowledgeable collectors of old Shanghai tokens have called this one the rarest of the rare, and not without good reason.

Comments and suggestions welcome at contursi@hotmail.com.

Notes

1) Gordon, p. 49, notes that, in 1941, the SECC carried nearly 150 million passengers on its trams and trolleybuses.
2) PAN, p. 66, provides a captioned photo. MA, pp. 425-26, provides a tracing with text.
3) Oddly, a search of Shanghai and China chronicles and directories from 1904 to 1907 did not locate a single reference for a Bruce Piper in Shanghai.
4) Aradumao.
5) The Shanghai Club now exists as part of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel chain.
6) "Walking the Garden Bridge" was not a term alluding to a pleasant, riverine stroll; rather, it referred to "ladies of the evening," usually, White Russian refugees, plying their trade, as it were.
7) Humphreys p. 95.
8) Electric Railway Journal, Vol. 56, No. 2, p. 77.
9) Electric Railway Journal, Vol. 56, No. 2, p. 77.

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The Girl I Love

by David E. Schenkman

Depending on your taste in music, you might recognize *The Girl I Love* as a song recorded by the Cadillacs in the 1990s. Or, perhaps you remember it as a song by Tony Bennett, who took *The Man I Love*, which was written for a musical comedy in 1924 by George and Ira Gershwin, and changed its gender. The song's title actually predates the Gershwins by 13 years; it was the title of a play written in 1911 by C. V. Kerr, R. H. Burnside, John S. Zamecnik, and H. L. Sanford.

Described as a "Musical Farce," the play debuted at Chicago's La-Salle Theatre on February 5, 1911.

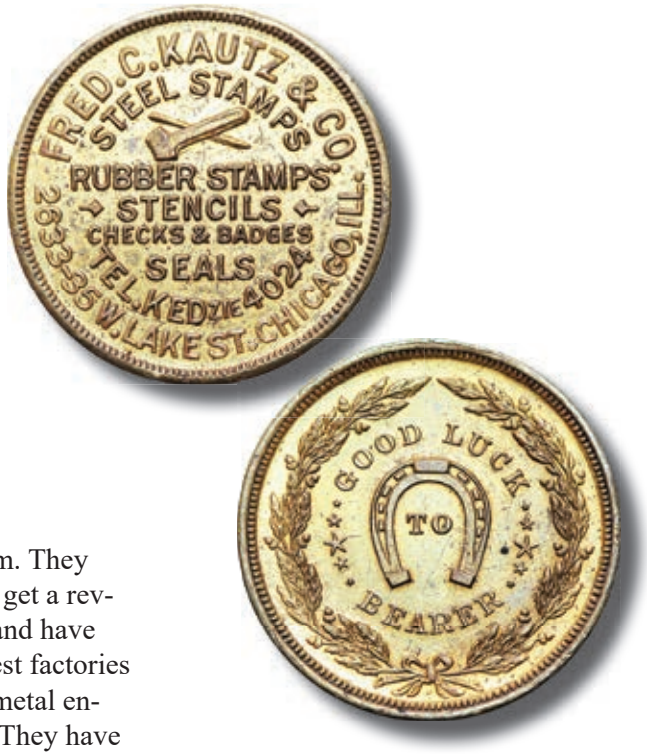
The illustrated 29mm token, struck in aluminum, was obviously issued in conjunction with the play's run at the theatre, which ended in July 1911.

The LaSalle Opera House, which was located on the corner of West Madison and Clark streets, opened in 1910 and had a seating capacity of 800.

The La Salle Theater was an influential musical, vaudevillian, and dramatic playhouse in two Chicago locations, first at 137 West Madison Street, which, until December 1902, had been named the Orpheon Music Hall. The La Salle operated at that location until 1910. Then it moved into a new facility at 110 West Madison, operating as playhouse until 1927, when film began to predominate. The theater closed in the late 1940s. In the spring of 1950, the building was razed to make way for St. Peter's Church.—Wikipedia

American Token Manufacturers & Their Agents

by David E. Schenkman



Fred. C. Kautz and Company Chicago, Illinois

Frederick Kautz didn't believe in advertising, judging from a search of those Chicago newspapers available to me. In 1908 and 1909 he ran numerous four-line ads for his engraving and die sinking business, offering engravers' supplies, steel stamps, and notary seals. His address was listed as 1177-1179 West Lake Street. There were none after that, although in the December 18, 1910 issue of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* he ran an ad similar to the others but including badges and checks to the products listed. By this time he had moved, and the address was 2633 West Lake Street. Why he ran an ad in a St. Louis paper is a mystery, but evidently Kautz realized by the end of 1910 that this sort of advertising wasn't worth the cost.

The 1892 Chicago directory listed Fred Kautz, Jr. as an engraver. His brother, William, was also listed as an engraver. Their first business listing was in 1900, where the brothers were listed as Fred. C. Kautz & Co., engravers, at 10, 71 Washington Street. By 1910 they had relocated to 2633 West Lake Street.

The February 1911 issue of the *Commercial Stamp Trade Journal* included a very favorable article about the company in which they stated the following:

> FRED. C. KAUTZ & CO. A visit to the office and shop of the above named firm, 2633 W Lake Street, was very gratifying to our scientific nature. This company built a brick building at the above number two or three years ago and moved into the second floor for their growing business and rented the first floor to other parties. It was a fortunate move for them. They now have no rent to pay, get a revenue from the building, and have one of the lightest and best factories of the city in the line of metal engraving and die sinking. They have the best tools for engravers and die sinkers, such as steel type, seal dies, badge dies, and stencil dies. They also are expert cutters of master or original type for type writers or any character of type. They also make fine dies for medals of any artistic designs and dies for class society and lodge pins. They do the best work that can be had anywhere and are prompt in doing the work. See their ad on another page.

The last sentence of the article is interesting. It suggests that the article was published because Kautz ran advertisements in the publication, and indeed, there were ads in many issues during that year and 1912.

It is doubtful that Kautz did a large business in tokens and medals. Chicago was a very competitive city, with much larger and better known firms such as S. D. Childs and Company, the C. H. Hanson Company, and Meyer and Wenthe competing for customers.

I haven't encountered any tokens bearing the company's signature. They did issue tokens to advertise their business, and one type is listed as K05 in the second edition of *Trade Tokens of Illinois*, which was written by Ore H. Vacketta, in 1983. Vacketta assigns it a rarity 4 rating, meaning between ten and twenty examples were known to him. The 24mm brass token is described in the catalog as follows:

obv: FRED. C. KAUTZ & CO. / STEEL STAMPS / RUBBER STAMPS / STENCILS / CHECKS & BADGES / SEALS / TEL. WEST 2524 / 2633-35 W. LAKE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

FRED C. KAUTZ & CO.
General Engravers and Die Sinkers
Makers of Fine
Seal Dies, Badge Dies, Steneil Dies, Steel Type
We cut original type of all denominations. Anything in Hubs or Steel Dies, etc. If good work is required, write to us.
FRED C. KAUTZ & CO.
2633-2635 W. Lake St. CHICAGO

Kautz ran this ad in many 1811 and 1912 issues of the Commercial Stamp Trade Journal.

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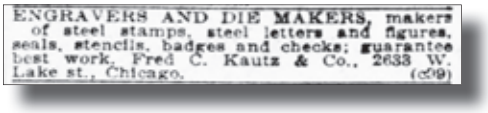

ENGRAVERS AND DIE MAKERS, makers of steel stamps, steel letters and figures, seals, stencils, badges and checks; guarantee best work. Fred C. Kautz & Co., 2633 W. Lake st., Chicago. (c09)

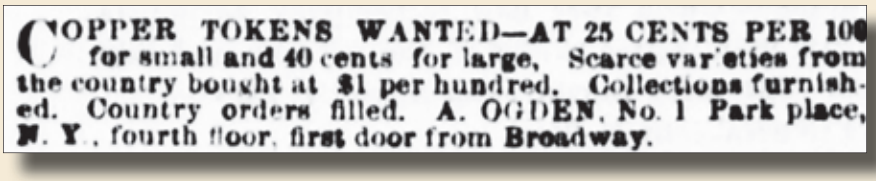
Ad published in the December 10, 1910 St. Louis Post Dispatch.

rev: GOOD LUCK / (horseshoe) TO / BEARER

The token illustrated herein is very similar to the type listed by Vacketta, but this one depicts crossed tools on the obverse, and it has a different phone number. On the reverse, there is a wreath around the inscription. This token is also 24mm, and it was struck in aluminum as well as brass.

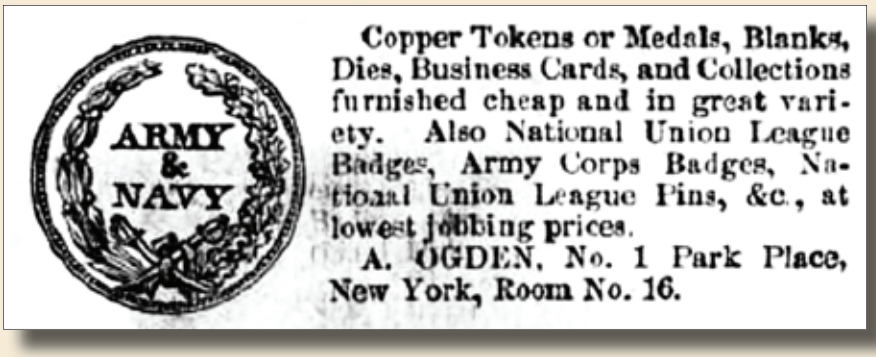
The intent of this column, which is an on-going feature of the *TAMS Journal*, is to share some of the information in my files. Most of the articles will feature the more obscure makers. Readers having questions, suggestions, or even criticisms are encouraged to contact me at dschenkman@verizon.net.

Eagle-Eyed Schenkman...


COPPER TOKENS WANTED—AT 25 CENTS PER 100 for small and 40 cents for large. Scarce varieties from the country bought at $1 per hundred. Collections furnished. Country orders filled. A. OGDEN, No. 1 Park place, N. Y., fourth floor, first door from Broadway.

David Schenkman recently passed along this snip of an ad shown above that was run in the *New York Daily Herald*, on Wednesday, July 22, 1863, and suggests that perhaps Mr. A. Ogden was the very first Civil War token dealer.

A few days earlier, on Saturday, July 18, 1863, our friend Mr. Ogden ran the below ad in *Harper's Weekly*, adding more ammunition to David's hunch.



Copper Tokens or Medals, Blanks, Dies, Business Cards, and Collections furnished cheap and in great variety. Also National Union League Badges, Army Corps Badges, National Union League Pins, &c., at lowest jobbing prices.
A. OGDEN, No. 1 Park Place, New York, Room No. 16.

Mavericks

by John D. Mutch

Nowadays it is easy enough to search the Internet for information, but don't fall into the trap of thinking that "everything" is on the Internet, or, worse, that everything on the Internet is factual. Careful research on the Internet often requires more than just looking at the first few "hits" that pop up in a search. Much of the information available on the Internet is not discoverable using today's search engines.

Local libraries, schools, city halls, businesses, historical societies, etcetera, often have useful information buried on their websites—if you are researching in a specific location, those are worth checking. A valuable site for information not (yet) findable by search engines is familysearch.org. On that website, click on the *Search* tab and then on *Images*, then enter the place you wish, then *Search Image Groups*. If records for that location have been filmed by the LDS Church, they will be visible here. The vast majority of records on this site are genealogy-related.

—John Mutch

Maverick Attributions

264: C. A. BUCKMASTER / CITY BAKERY, Ahland, NE
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: NETCC'S NE Book, 30 Aug 1923 *Ashland Gazette*, Ashland, NE (C. A. Buckmaster sells his business to a man from Omaha after having conducted a bakery here for 25 years.)

3541: PACIFIC PALOMAR CLUB, Palms, CA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 5 Jul 1933 *Illustrated Daily News*, Los Angeles, CA (Police vice squad conducted a raid on the exclusive Palomar Pacific club at 3084 Motor avenue, Palms, and arrested 15 men on gambling charges. Claire Edwards, who police said was operating the gambling rooms, was held on a charge of conducting. Fourteen players were charged with gambling.), 24 Jul 1933 (Police repeated a raid on the Pacific Palomar club, Palms, arresting Tom Guild, George James and Clair Edwards for asserted violations of the national prohibition act. Liquor valued at $2000 was confiscated. Gambling paraphernalia was seized in a raid on the club two weeks ago.), www.cheviothillshistory.org

4106: UNCLE SAM HALL, New York City, NY
Attributed by: Terry Hess
References: Self-identified token (331-333 Bowery, NY), 6 Jan 1894 *The World*, New York City, NY (At the meeting of the United German Democracy at Uncle Sam's Hall, on the Bowery, the members would not endorse Tammany.), 1902 New York City, NY City Directory (Uncle Sam Hall - 331 Bowery)

6162: ARLAND & CORBETT, Meeteetse, WY
Attributed by: Richard Greever
Reference: 16 May 1887 *The Billings Gazette*, Billings, MT (The shooting of a man named Adurette in front of Arland & Corbett's store was ruled self defense) Retain the Arland, WY attribution. Victor Arland and John Corbett had saloon and general store businesses in both locations and moved from Arland to Meeteetse during the time when the token's diework was in use.

6960: THE WASHOE BAR / H. C., Reno, NV
Attributed by: LeRoy Felch
Reference: 1904 Reno, NV City Directory (Washoe Saloon & Lunch Counter - Harry Clausen, Prop. - 28 E. Commercial Row)

7953: BILLIE'S CAFE, Columbus, NE
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: NETCC's NE Book, 26 Sep 1936 *The Columbus Daily Telegram*, Columbus, NE (Mrs. Dorothy Boettcher Meays and her brother, Ray Boettcher, have purchased Billie's Cafe on the southwest corner of Eighth street and Meridian road, from Miss Billie Carrig.)

8315: W. STZ., Omaha, NE
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
Reference: NETCC's NE Book

8409 EL SIDELO CIGAR STORE, Seattle, WA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 28 Apr 1934 *Seattle Daily Times* (photo of 1905 El Sidelo Cigar Store baseball team with Joe Cohen as apparent manager), 1905 Seattle, WA City Directory (Joseph G. Cohen - Student - boards 802 16th av) (A. Louis Cohen - Cigars & Tobacco - 619 1st av, 803 2d av, & Alaska Bldg 620 2d av - home 802 16th av) It appears that one of A. Louis Cohen's cigar stores was the El Sidelo and his son, Joseph, managed the store's baseball team.

9201: GEORGE REISER, Mineral Point, WI
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1903-05 WI Gazetteers (George Reiser - Billiards), 3 Sep 1903 *The Iowa County Democrat*, Mineral Point, WI (W. H. Mitchell, Jr. has bought the temperance pool room tables and fixtures of George Reiser and will continue at the present stand in the Coad block over R. J. Hughes' grocery store.)

9376: RUSBY & JONES, Newkirk, NM
Attributed by: John Mutch, John Byars, Larry Laevens
References: 1920-21 NM State Business Directories (Rusby & Jones - General Merchandise), 1920 Census (Leon Jones & George E. Rusby - Retail Merchants - Grocery Store), Example metal detected in Newkirk.

9537: THE ALLWIN, Non-Local England
Attributed by: Paul Coppin
References: Various types of Allwin slot machines were made but only a few paid out winnings in the form of tokens. The "Clown Catcher" was one that used tokens. See penny-arcade.info/the-allwin-machine and www.melright.com/slots/allwins.htm

12238: VILLAGE TAVERN, Altura, MN
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: Self-identified token, 16 Oct 1953 *The Winona Daily News*, Winona, MN (Grand Opening - Village Tavern - Altura - Vick & Edna Brose), 16 Jul 1957 (The Village Tavern at Altura, formerly run by Mr. & Mrs. Sam Miller, now is being operated by Mr. & Mrs. Raymod Franz.)

GRAND OPENING
VILLAGE TAVERN AT ALTURA TONIGHT
Under New Management — Now Operated by Vick and Edna Brose
We Serve the Biggest and Best Tap Beer in Town
Also Free Carp Lunch
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
Uncle Slug's 7-Piece Band
Direct From Chicago
Don't Miss a Good Time — Come Out and Enjoy Yourself — Everyone Welcome

13658: CLIFF'S PLACE / 6000 OLD COLLINSVILLE ROAD; O'Fallon, IL
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 7 Sep 1979 *The Belleville News-Democrat* ad (Grand Opening of Bobby's - 6000 Old Collinsville Rd. - Belleville - Formerly Cliff's Place), 23 Nov 1979 (Fairview Heights - Formerly Cliff Becker's Place) Further research into St. Clair County records shows the building was built about 1956, in an unincorporated part of the county on a Bellevue rural route. The O'Fallon Historical Society indicated that as both O'Fallon and Fairview Heights expanded, the annexation of the area between them was in contention; the location is now in O'Fallon, but it retains a Fairview Heights mailing address. Still further research shows that Cliff's last name was actually Becherer.

14443: LOW TILLARD, Heppner, OR
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 30 Mar 1897 *Heppner Gazette*, Heppner, OR ad (The Welcome - On Willow Street, near the City Hall - Best wet goods in the market - Low Tillard, Prop.), Sep 1898 OR Dun Directory (V. W. Tillard - Saloon), Various official records show his first name as Velorah W., Veloriah W., Velorih, Valora, and Bolora, but newspapers always used the nickname, Low.

You can Wager Your Sox that You are Always at Home at . . . .
THE WELCOME
On Willow Street, near the City Hall.
THE BEST WET GOODS in the MARKET.
They try to please all. Fine club rooms in connection.
LOW TILLARD, Prop.

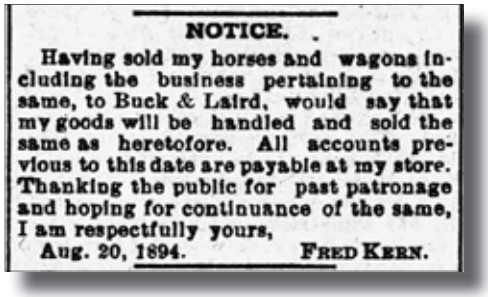
14444: CHESTER BROS., Lamberton, MN
Attributed by: Luke Johnson, John Mutch
References: Ancestry.com Chester genealogy by Linda Berg Stafford (Lars {Lewis} and Kittil {Charles} Chester started their store together in Lamberton in 1880.), 1900 Census (Louis & Charles Chester - Grocers), 1910 (Merchants - General Store), 1920 (Merchants - Dry Goods), 1930 (Proprietors - General Store), 9 Aug 1894 *The Redwood Gazette*, Redwood Falls, MN (Chester Bros. have the largest store in Lamberton, 80-100 feet long, two stories high, and the lower floor and basement are used by the firm entirely. Both Charles and Louis Chester are active business men and do a business that they are satisfied with.)

14486: CHAS. STEBBINS, Eureka, CA
Attributed by: Paul Smith
References: 8 Dec 1906 - 1 Jun 1907 *Blue Lake Advocate*, Blue Lake, CA ads (La Mandus and Peerless cigars - Chas. Stebbins - Cigar M'fr. - 106 D St. - Eureka, Cal.), 1904 Eureka, CA City Directory (Charley Stebbins - Cigarmaker), 1907 (Charles R. Stebbins - Cigarmaker H. Schulze), 1909-17 (Cigarmaker Cornelius O'Connor)

14718: J. J. VAN BRUGGEN, Conrad, MT
Attributed by: John Mutch, John Byars
References: 1910 Census & Jan 1911 MT Dun Directory (John J. Van Bruggen - Merchant-General Store)

14784: RUSSELL & MCGONIGLE, Matherville,IL
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 12 Feb 1914 *The Daily Times*, Davenport, IA (Mathersville, IL - Clyde Rosenburg has sold his restaurant stock to Russell & McGonigle.), 1 Jan 1914 *The Rock Island Argus*, Rock Island, IL (Mathersville - A new pool hall has been opened here by John McGonigle and Frank Russell. The place is newly furnished and presents a neat appearance.), 2 Jun 1915 (John McGonigle, a member of the firm of Russell & McGonigle, proprietors of a poolhall, married Miss Ethel Raisbeck.)

14778: BUCK & LAIRD, Cedar Rapids, IA
Attributed by: John Mutch, Gary Henderson, John Byars
References: 20 Aug 1894 *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, Cedar Rapids, IA (Fred Kern has sold his horses and wagons {and presumably his home delivery business} to Buck & Laird, retaining his bakery and store.), 1895 Cedar Rapids City Directory (Arthur L. Laird - Purveyor of Kerns Bread - 725 4th av) (Daniel Buck - 725 4th av), 17 Feb 1903 *Cedar Rapids Gazette* (Daniel Buck, retired retail grocer of Cedar Rapids, died today)


NOTICE.

Having sold my horses and wagons including the business pertaining to the same, to Buck & Laird, would say that my goods will be handled and sold the same as heretofore. All accounts previous to this date are payable at my store. Thanking the public for past patronage and hoping for continuance of the same, I am respectfully yours,

Aug. 20, 1894. FRED KERN.

14788: SCHNARR'S HOME BAKERY, Macomb, IL
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 17 Sep 1921 - 17 Jun 1924 *The Macomb Daily By-Stander*, Macomb, IL ads (Schnarr's Bakery), 4 May 1925 (Charles A. Schnarr sold his bakery on the west side of the square to C. A. Galloway.), 1910 Census (Charles A. Schnarr - Baker - Retail & Wholesale), 1920 (Proprietor - Bakery)

14790: C. BROOKS, Paterson, NJ
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1891-95 Paterson, NJ City Directories (Charles Brooks - Saloon - 278-80 Market)

14799: RAILWAY EXCHANGE POOL HALL, La Crosse, WI
Attributed by: John Mutch, Hank Thoele
Reference: 26 Oct 1919 *La Crosse Tribune*, La Crosse, WI (Railway Exchange Pool Room - Geo. Tearney, Prop. - 516 Mill St.)

15836: TOM STOTT, Morris, IL
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1940 Census (Thomas Stott - Tavern Owner), WWII Draft Registration (Thomas William Robt. Stott - Self Employed - 322 Liberty St., Morris, IL)

16738: B CLUB / 302 N. ADAMS, Peoria, IL
Attributed by: John Byars
References: 1940-41 Peoria, IL City Directories ("B" Club - Liquors - Fred E. Seibert - 302 N. Adams)

16808: ELK CAFE, Seattle, WA
Attributed by: Wally Stier
References: 1901-02 Seattle, WA City Directories (Elk Cafe - Restaurant & Saloon - 824 1st av)

18072: ED. DAWSON / POOL, Belleville, IL
Attributed by: Mike Gross
References: 1940 Census (Edward Dawson - Tavern Proprietor), 1937-39 Belleville, IL City Directories (Edw E. Dawson - Liquors - 914 N. Charles), 27 Nov 1946 *The Belleville News-Democrat* (Ed. Dawson, retired tavern owner, died 26 Nov.)

18227: J. G. MANTES, Beaver Dam, WI
Attributed by: John Mutch, Hank Thoele
References: 1917 WWI Draft Registration (James George Mantes - Self-Employed Barber - Beaver Dam), 25 Dec 1927 *La Crosse Tribune* (Beaver Dam - James G. Mantes, formerly conducted a barber shop here.)

18802: MATT SCHIELER'S, St. Marys, PA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 30 Dec 1904 *The Brockway Record*, Brockway, PA (Retail Tavern License granted to Mathias Schieler for the Keystone House, St. Marys Borough), 1910 Census (Matthias Schieler - Proprietor Hotel)

19409: MRS. KUCHENBEISER, Chicago, IL
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1890 Chicago, IL City Directory (Johanna Buchenbeiser - Saloon - 1227 Belmont av), 15 Apr 1891 (Mrs. Johanna Kuchenbeiser, 1227 Belmont avenue, testified in an Austrian bond swindle scheme trial.)

19478: MICHAEL'S RESTAURANT & COCKTAIL LOUNGE, Rochester, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
Reference: 9 Nov 1975 *Star Tribune*, Minneapolis, MN ad (Michaels Restaurant and Cocktail Lounge - Downtown on Broadway in Rochester)

19504: DOR SMITHS, Eau Claire, WI
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1914 Eau Claire, WI City Directory (Dor Smith - Confectioner - 124 S. Barstow), 23 Mar 1923 *The Eau Claire Leader*, Eau Claire, WI obituary (William Dorwin "Dor" Smith, 1859-1923 started a bake shop in 1890 and owned bakeries and confectionery stores until retiring about two years ago.)

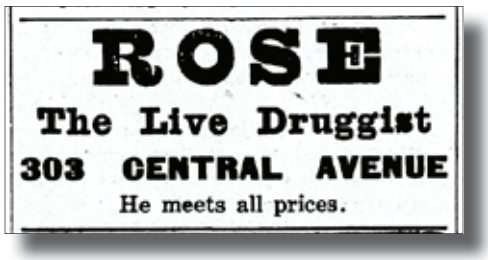
19536: McGOWAN'S BEER DEPOT, Okauchee, WI
Attributed by: John Mutch
Reference: 1948 Oconomowoc, WI telephone directory (McGowan's Liquor Store & Beer Depot - H. McGowan - Okauchee)

19560: A. WEDEMEIER, Chicago, IL
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1885 Chicago, IL City Directory (A. Wedemeier - Saloon - 222 Division), 1888 (August Wedemeier - 606 N. Wells)

19561: HUBERT SCHMITZ, Madison, WI
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1885-98 Madison, WI City Directories (Hubert Schmitz - Saloon - 116 E. Washington ave)

19567: STEVE HORVATH, Anaconda, MT
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1900 Census (Stephen Horvath - Saloon Proprietor), 1902 Anaconda, MT City Directory (Horvath & Bozonitz - Stephen Horvath, Nicholas Bozonitz - Saloon - 522 E. Park av), 28 Jul 1895 *The Anaconda Standard*, Anaconda, MT (Steven Horvath runs a saloon on the lower end of Park avenue.), 9 Mar 1896 (Thomas Williams was shot by Constable Burke after a chase that went through Steve Horvath's saloon.), 22 Dec 1896 (Horvath & Stadich's saloon at the corner of Park avenue and Birch street was the victim of a burglary.), 7 Feb 1903 (I have sold my interest in saloon at No. 522 East Park avenue - Steve Horvath.)

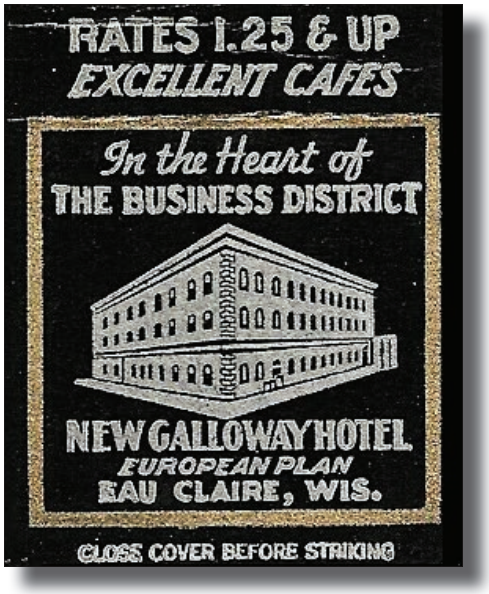
19604: ROSE, THE LIVE DRUGGIST, Minneapolis, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 23 Jun 1905 *The Minneapolis Journal* ad (Rose The Live Druggist - 303 Central Avenue), 1902-15 Minneapolis, MN City Directories (Geo A. Rose - Drugs - 303 Central av)



19609: NATIONAL SCHOOL STUDIOS, Minneapolis, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
Reference: 18 Sep 1946 *Minneapolis Tribune* ad (Hiring women and girls - benefits include free coffee. National School Studios 723 So. 7th St.)

WOMEN & GIRLS
GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR WITH A LARGE, PROGRESSIVE COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANT.
Many employe benefits, including rest periods, bonus for attendance, paid vacations, group hospitalization & free coffee.
Just moved to our new, modern air conditioned & gas heated plant.
Franklin av bus and Chicago street cars to our door.
Experience not necessary. We train you. Come in & see Mr. Reinecker or Mrs. Kloster.
NATIONAL SCHOOL STUDIOS
723 So. 7th St.
(Corner 7th St. & 8th Ave.)

19610: NEW GALLOWAY HOTEL / CIGAR STAND, Eau Claire, WI
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1951 Eau Claire, WI City Directory (Galloway Hotel Cigar Stand - Karl Kuehl, Mgr. - 311 Gibson), matchbook cover (New Galloway Hotel)



19618: METZLER BUFFET, Milwaukee, WI
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1914 Milwaukee, WI City Directory (Albert J. Metzler - Saloon - 87 16th), 1915-19 (Mrs. Kate Metzler)

19620: MIKE ORTALE / 308 WEST LOCUST ST., Des Moines, IA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1903-04 Des Moines, IA City Directories (Michael Ortale - Confectioner - 308 Locust), 1905 (Fruit)

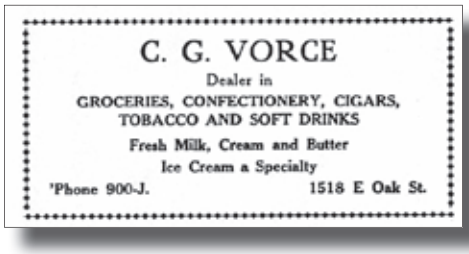
19631: 404 BROOKLYN, East Grand Forks, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1934-42 East Grand Forks, MN City Directories (Ole K. Lageson - Beverages - 404 Brooklyn Blvd), WWII Draft Registration (Ole Lageson - Self-Employed - 404 Brooklyn Ave)

19639: BRUNSWICK BAR / J L F., Minneapolis, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1899-1901 Minneapolis, MN City Directories (Hotel Brunswick - John L. Flanagan, Prop. - Hennepin av sw cor 4th)

19641: J. ERDMANN, Milwaukee, WI
Attributed by: Hank Thoele, John Mutch
References: 1897-98 WI Gazetteer, 1900 Milwaukee, WI City Directory (Julius Erdmann - Saloon - 418 Potter av), 1908-15 (426 Potter av)

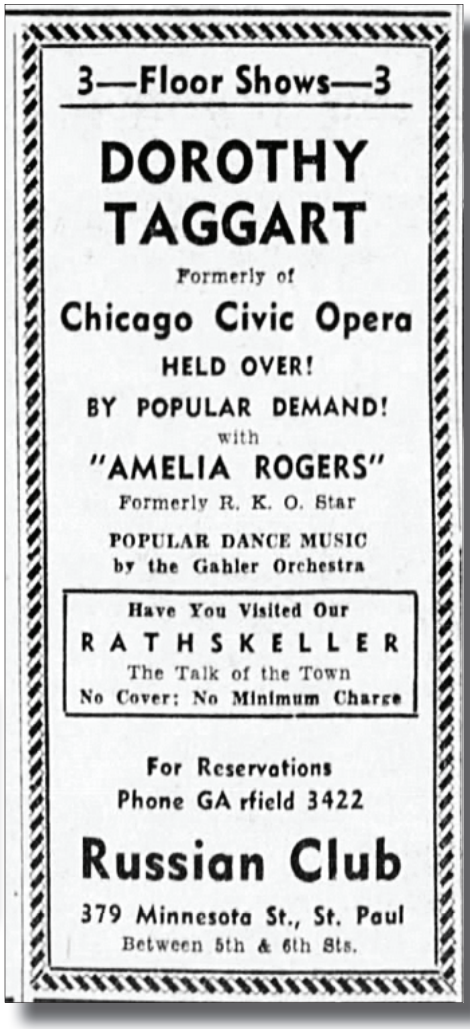
19666: GEO. WEREL, Cleveland, WI
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
Reference: 1910 Census (George Werel - Saloon Keeper)

19668: C. G. VORCE, Brainerd, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
Reference: 1922 Brainerd, MN City Directory (Charles G. Vorce - Conf, gro, cig, tob, etc. - 1518 E. Oak St.)


C. G. VORCE
Dealer in
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SOFT DRINKS
Fresh Milk, Cream and Butter
Ice Cream a Specialty
'Phone 900-J. 1518 E Oak St.

19675: SAM'S SNYDER AVE FOOD-CENTER, Philadelphia, PA
Attributed by: Larry Dziubek, John Ostendorf, John Hoffman
Reference: Creel & Ostendorf's *Food Stamp Credit Tokens* book

19685: RUSSIAN CLUB / RATHSKELLER, St. Paul, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
Reference: 9 Feb 1935 *The Minneapolis Star-Tribune* ad (Russian Club - 379 Minnesota St., St. Paul - Visit our Rathskeller)

19687: WM. A. IRVIN, Albert Lea, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1906-09 Albert Lea, MN City Directories (Wm A. Irvin - Cigars - 102 E. Clark), 1910 Census (Merchant-Retail Cigar Store)

3—Floor Shows—3
DOROTHY TAGGART
Formerly of
Chicago Civic Opera
HELD OVER!
BY POPULAR DEMAND!
with
"AMELIA ROGERS"
Formerly R. K. O. Star
POPULAR DANCE MUSIC
by the Gahler Orchestra
Have You Visited Our
RATHSKELLER
The Talk of the Town
No Cover; No Minimum Charge
For Reservations
Phone GA rfield 3422
Russian Club
379 Minnesota St., St. Paul
Between 5th & 6th Sts.

19691: THE CORNER CUP BOARD, Minneapolis, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 6 May 1949 *Minneapolis Morning Tribune* (George Ringham offers amateur photographers a chance to display their work on the walls of his Corner Cupboard cafe at Lake and Lyndale.), 7 Jun 1953 - 15 Sep 1961 ads (Corner Cupboard - 626 W. Lake), 1948 Minneapolis, MN City Directory (The Corner Cupboard - Restaurant - Geo W. and Elmer B. Ringham - 626 W Lake)

19694: P. RILEY, Lake Crystal, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch, Luke Johnson
Reference: 1900 Lake Crystal, MN City Directory (Patrick Riley - Saloon - Main near Prince)

19695: FRANK TREPANIER'S / POOL HALL, Swatara, MN
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: 1930 Census (Frank Trepanier - Proprietor-Hotel), 1940 (Proprietor-Recreation Room & Pool Hall)

Corrections

6960: THE WASHOE BAR / H. C. - delete attribution to Washoe, NV as no reference has been found. See attribution above.

7953: BILLIE'S CAFE - delete attribution to Omaha, NE as the attribution was apparently based on the Billies Place listing there. See attribution above.

19680: E FEELEY, not E FEELY - Transcription error.

New Listings

To have your mavericks listed in this column, mail them to the Maverick Editor at the address below. Please do not send *initials*- or *numbers-only* mavericks or other pieces with only a slim chance of being attributed. Since photographs or rubbings do not reproduce adequately, send the actual tokens to be photographed and listed. Package them securely, and include stamps or a check made out to me to cover return postage and insurance, indicating desired insurance valuation. As always, if you have mavericks you would like looked up in the TAMS database, e-mail or send me a list and I will be glad to check them.

John D. Mutch
7931 W. Crestwood Drive
Boise, ID 83704-3022
E-mail: tokens@gmail.com

19697
GOOD FOR / ONE / SHAVE / A. B. ANDREW (All Inc)
Plain
28mm Rd Br

19701
F. A. MAXWELL, / CITY / BAKERY.
GOOD FOR ONE LOAF OF / BREAD
23mm Rd Al

19705
EARL / & / FRED'S TAVERN
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
22mm Rd Al

19698
COMMERCIAL BAR / JOS. / SKA-LA.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd(ch) Br

19702
E. M. / 26 / BAR
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

19706
DOWNINGS / GOPHER / HOLE
GOOD / FOR 15¢ IN / TRADE
23mm Oc Pl(Blu w/Wht)

19699
CEDAR / CLUB
GOOD FOR 25¢ IN TRADE
28mm S4(C co) Al

19703
DEE'S / SHOOTING / GALLERY
Blank
28mm Rd Pl(Wht w/Blk)

19707
IT PAYS TO TRADE / AT / DEGENS
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN / MERCHAN-DISE
21mm Rd Al

19700
10 / BOWLER
10 / BOWLER
17.5mm Rd Br

19704
ED'S / HAMBURGER / SHOP
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

19708
BURGERS / BURGERS
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Wm

19709
GOOD / IN / CANTEEN / ONLY
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE
22mm Rd Al

19713
E. & E. CLUB
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Wm

19717
ANDERSON / 929 / MAIN ST. (All Inc)
ARCADE / 5 (All Inc)
28.5mm Rd Al

19710
CLUB REGAL / 5¢ / IN TRADE
CLUB REGAL / 5¢ / IN TRADE
19.5mm Rd Al

19714
THE ELDORADO / BAR
GOOD FOR / 12½¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

19718
AL. J. / ERICKSON
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
24mm Rd Al

19711
E. BRUNER
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

19715
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE / LOUIS / BISEK
Plain
29mm S4 Br

19719
G. O. BRONSON / 4TH AVE. / POOL HALL / 1009 - 4TH / AVE.
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN TRADE
24mm Rd Br

19712
CHUB'S / RENDEZVOUS
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN TRADE
25.5mm Rd Br

19716
CORNER / S / CAFE
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN TRADE
18mm Rd Br

19720
BRICK / HOUSE / TAVERN
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
23mm Oc Al

19721
BETTY'S / PARLOR / CAR
BETTY'S / PARLOR / CAR
21mm Oc Br

19725
PETER / DIRKES
GOOD FOR / $100 / UPON RECEIPT / OF EMPTY / CASE OR KEG
35mm Rd Br

19729
E. S. / 900
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

19722
THE CORNER / SALOON / J. P. / ZIMMER
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
23mm Oc Br

19726
BEACH VIEW / COUNTRY / CLUB
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

19730
ALPERT
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Wm

19723
DRAKE'S
DRAKE'S
21mm Oc Br

19727
DAVE BARRY / 112 / W. MADISON ST.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
20mm Hx Al

19731
35¢ / A. CHEEK / 5 (All Inc)
Blank
24mm Rd Wm

19724
J. L. DAHLEN'S / BILLIARD / HALL
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
22.5mm Rd Br

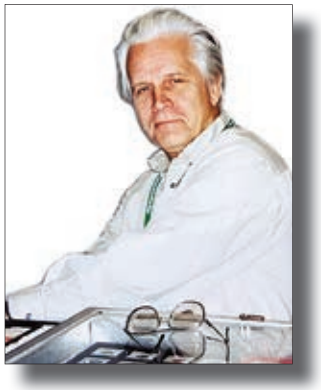
19728
A. M. C. / METZ
Plain
28mm Rd Br

19732
BOB'S / AMOCO
CAR WASH / TOKEN
29mm Rd Br

Sixty Years Ago in TAMS

by Paul Cunningham

TAMS 60 Years Ago



The organization continues to grow: Cliff Mischler was appointed as TAMS librarian. He worked out of his hometown Vandalia, Michigan. Duane Feisel was begining a serial article on parking tokens from his home in Turtlecreek, Pennsylvania. A number of hardworking collectors installed advertisements: do you recognize some names? Marie Johnson, J. G. Nicolosi, Virginia Culver, Ben Odesser, and Melvin Fuld to name a few. Several shell store cards were presented in this issue.

TAMS 50 Years Ago

Neil Shafer made a thorough description of ***Food Stamp Tokens, Scrip and Due Bills Nationwide***; very few of our TAMS members went to a store and paid in what served as a tax with the a token or a coupon. Starting in 1939, the program lasted more than 40 years. Elwin Leslie researched ***The Lota and Schwager Coal Mine Tokens of Central Chile***. Coal was discovered nearly 500 years here but it was not mined until about 1840. Leslie has pictured and discussed the many tokens that were used in the mines. Other smaller articles were presented for our enjoyment: Arthur Sipe, ***The Great Central Fair in Philadelphia***; Joe Davich, ***The Nickel Changing Machine***; David Gladfelter, ***The Delaware River Bridge Tokens***; Bill Manning, ***The R.M. Rose Company Storecards***; Ore Vacketta, ***Westville, Ill. Centennial Medal—Waynesboro, VA 50th Anniversary***; ***Convencion Numismatica Mexico 1972***; J.J. Curto, ***The A.N.A.-C.N.A. Transportation Token***; and Melvin Fuld, ***Seldom Seen Tokens***.

TAMS 40 Years Ago

A serious George Cuhaj, collector of Boy Scouts stuff, published ***An Inventory of Tokens Issued for the 1981 Boy Scouts of America National Jamboree***. More than 50 tokens and medals are described here. Mark Sawyer showed us ***Irish Favorites...A Tribute to Spring***; heroes galore! Milana Bizic presented ***Love Tokens a Romantic Glimpse into the Past***, a description of engraved coins from 100 years ago.

TAMS 30 Years Ago

The editor and the president (yours truly) announced a change in the publishing of the *TAMS Journal*: a computer now will produce the text instead of an off-grounds commercial business. Richard Magnuson has produced a massive article on ***Jacob Strahle, Pioneer California Billiard Table Manufacturer***; besides the history involved, some 270 different tokens are described and a number pictured. Other articles include ***Information Concerning Coins Counterstamped by Dr. Shattuck Trolley Stop Wins Token Award***; Col. Bill Murray, ***It's Common*** (this is an article regarding Glade's from Eureka Springs, AR); raise your hand if you've had one of these tokens! ***Tax Token Society Newsletter Published***. A note: early ads in TAMS Journals are a goldmine of good items! If you contact a collector from some ad you may discover a new token, an explanation of an old one, any number of possibilities! Try it.

TAMS 20 Years Ago

Q. David Bowers had weaved an interesting and amusing article, in a continuing story of ***Numismatic Legacy of "Yankee" Robinson***, from roughly 1870 to 1885. This article, which runs about 16 pages, with many pictures, and the two articles in previous *TAMS Journals*, could be judged as best ever! Leonard Goldberg writes of ***A Tale of Two Cities, A Sampling of Jewish Merchant Tokens of New Mexico***. Paul Belschner reports ***An Unlisted Military Token***, from G.G. Meade MD. Your editor wrote of ***The Weirdest Token Ever Seen?*** You have to see the token which was given free to a basketball game at the University of Michigan, late in 2012.

TAMS 10 Years Ago

Another great Q. David Bowers article, this one ***Classifying the Embossed Shell Cards Featuring Coin Designs 1867-1876, Part 2***. The shell cards are interesting and attractive dollar-sized advertising pieces. David Schenkman researches the ***Souvenirs of 1892 Encampment, The G.A.R. National Encampments Held in Washington, D.C.*** More than a short history of the end of the Civil War, it is a lovely display of 35+ pictures of rare souvenirs of the G.A.R. ***Know a Young Numismatist? Steer him/her towards a summer vacation adventure***; it would be a great summer experience! Short issues in this issue: Dave Pahl, ***display of hammers***; John Sallay, ***Denman Grammar School, history of school and medals***; Wayne Homren, various comments on the ***International Peace Jubilee in Boston, 1872***; Mel Wacks, ***New medal honors baseball legend Hank Greenberg***; and ***Medal marks Rochester Numismatic Assotiation centennial***

Letters

Got some thoughts you'd like to share with other readers, comments on articles or opinions you've read in TAMSJ, or otherwise have something you'd like to say? Let your voice be heard and write to us via email at gregsburns@gmail.com, or snail-mail to TAMSJ, PO Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. Submitted material may be edited for form or content...

Getting No Response?

Editor's note: a recent thread of repeated emails from an author to me went unanswered. Obviously that would frustrate anyone. Luckily, they were persistent enough to enlist the help of Secretary Donna Moon, and upon her forwarding to me the message, the true culprit of the problem was soon uncovered: a malformed email address. While my name is "Greg Burns", my email address includes an "s" for my middle name (Scott) as in "gregsburns@gmail.com". Leaving the "s" out means the email ends up going to a gentlemen also *named "Greg Burns" (but he has no middle initial "S"). He's received a sufficient quantity of misdirected email over the years that he unfortunately no longer forwards a copy to me. <Sigh, and a soft roll of the eyes.>*

Anyway, while I do try to answer emails within a day or two (sometimes it may take longer, perhaps a week at most), if it's been longer than a few days please do double-check to be sure you have my correct email address in the "to" box of your email message. Thanks, Greg

Back Issues Available?

Mr. Burns,

I have been a member of TAMS for the past year and a half. I would like to start completing a set of *TAMS Journals* and supplemental issues for my library. My first issue was V60N2. I would like to complete as much as possible. If you could please let me know what is available I would greatly appreciate it. If you could give me a complete price with shipping within the US, that would be appreciated. Thank you in advance!

Sincerely,

—Anthony R. Gonzales, Sr.

Hi Anthony,

First, please let me say "welcome to TAMS!" Yes, the TAMS Journal *is a terrific resource. Here are my thoughts:*

1. For currently available hard copies from TAMS, I'll copy our Secretary Donna Moon on this reply, as she maintains a limited number of issues for such purposes, and perhaps the two of you can explore what inventory is currently available.

2. Ebay seems to be a vigorous place for acquiring single issues or even large sets of past issues, so a search there would definitely be productive.

3. The Newman Numismatic Portal has full digital issues up through 2015 here (https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/515304) and that would be an alternate possibility for researching digital copies.

Best regards,

Greg

We're Here to Please...

Hi Greg,

I recently sent in my application and payment for new membership to TAMS for the 2022 calendar year. Now it has just come to my attention by reading the *E-Sylum* newsletter that the most recently published issue of the *TAMS Journal* featured a very interesting article on the tokens of George Ohr. As I am also a very active pottery collector and interested in the works of Ohr (I actually had the pleasure of visiting the museum in Biloxi, MS this past summer that showcases many of his works) I was wondering if you could please send me a hard copy of this Journal issue for my reference library? I understand this would likely be in advance of when my membership might actually start, but I would certainly appreciate this if possible. If not, please let me know and I would be happy to simply pay for a copy of this issue.

Thank you,

—Justin J. Perrault

Hi Justin,

Congratulations on joining TAMS. I hope you'll find your membership enjoyable enough to renew every year.

I happen to have a few extra copies of that most recent issue and will happily send one to you. It won't have any effect on your membership; please just consider it a welcome to you. Hope you enjoy the article in its entirety.

Best regards,

Greg

Author Fan Letter

Hello Mr. Burns,

I was pleased to read Ray Bows' article in the Sept/Oct. *TAMS Journal*. I had always enjoyed his (and Pia's) visits to my table and had lost track of him, his email address having changed. Please forward to him my good wishes and my current email address. I look forward to hearing from him.

Thanks,

—Allen G. Berman

Hello, I've passed your email along to Ray, and hope the two of you have a good correspondence. Best regards, Greg

Another Author Fan Letter

In the last *TAMS Journal* author Ray King mentioned in his article "National Commemorative Medals as Awards and Varieties" that he is an avid reader of the *TAMS Journal*, and a first time exonumia author. I thought the article was wonderful and I look forward to reading Ray's next article in a future *TAMS Journal*. I hope this

first-time TAMS author serves as an inspiration to other TAMS members to do something similar. I've known Ray for many years as he is also a so-called dollar collector. Congratulations Ray on your first exonumia article!

All the best,

—Jeff Shevlin

Jeff, thanks; your sentiments do my editor's heart good <grin>... Greg

Mel Wacks Judaica Art Medal Award Announced at FIDEM Tokyo 2020/2021

At FIDEM Tokyo 2020/2021, the biennial Congress of the International Art Medal Federation, two medalists were chosen to share the Mel Wacks Judaica Art Medal Award, for Judaic, Biblical or Holy Land themes—Ewa Olsczewska-Borys of Poland and Romualdas Inčirauskas of Lithuania. Each will receive an engraved silver medal, courtesy of the Jewish-American Hall of Fame, and will share the $250 prize money, presented by the Cincinnati Skirball Museum, home of the Jewish-American Hall of Fame Medal Collection. Wacks founded the Jewish-American Hall of Fame in 1969, and has served as its director since then.

Ewa Olsczewska-Borys' medal, titled E=mc^2, is described in the catalog as: "Albert Einstein predicted gravity waves first observed in 2015. The reverse of the medal shows the fusion of two black holes and the gravity waves this generates." The large (127 x 130 mm) rectangular cast bronze medal features a thoughtful Einstein in Ewa's dramatic personal style combining incused and raised surfaces.

The other winning medal, by Romualdas Inčirauskas, portrays Chiune Sugihara. It is also rectangular, measuring 150 x 150 mm, and described in the catalog as: "Dedicated to Japanese diplomat Chiune Sugihara (1900-1986), who lived in Lithuania, in Kaunas, from 1939-1940. During World War II, he saved about 6,000 Jews from Lithuania, Poland and Germany by issuing them with Japanese transit visas. The medal is dedicated to [his] 120th birth anniversary. The symbols on the reverse convey the tragedy of the Jewish people." The reverse depicts a large Star of David intertwined with scenes of Jewish victims behind barbed wire fences of the death camps, with inscriptions: "6000 lives" and a quote from Matthew 5:6-10, ending with "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

Collectors can contact these medalists for availability and pricing information at eob@wp.pl and incirauskas@gmail.com. For further information about the Jewish-American Hall of Fame, visit www.amuseum.org/jahf.

Jewish medals and tokens

are featured in virtually every issue of the award-winning quarterly journal of the American Israel Numismatic Association, The Shekel, along with full color articles on coins from ancient Judea to modern Israel. Join AINA for the low price of $18 (for email delivery for one year), $34 for two years, or $40 for a printed copy to US addresses ($78 for two years). You can enroll on TheShekel.org (click on the membership tab), or send a check to AINA, 201 East 31 St. #2A, New York, NY 10016. New members get a free Women's Suffrage medal.

Civil War Token Society

founded in 1967, shares with TAMS many of the same goals and interests. Sample copies of its quarterly journal and membership information are available by emailing cwtpal@aol.com.

Learn more online at www.cwtsociety.com.

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TAMS Marketplace

Each member is entitled to one free "Marketplace" classified ad of 25 words per issue. Additional words (or ads) are accepted, but must be accompanied by payment of 10¢ per word. Ads over 25 words that are not accompanied by payment may be edited to the 25-word limit. Only ads related to exonumia will be accepted. Send to TAMS Editor Greg Burns via email to gregsburns@gmail.com, or US mail to POB 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. Ads may be edited for form or content.

WANTED: FEUCHTWANGER TOKENS. I am interested in all Feuchtwanger Tokens. Please contact Daniel M. Freeman, P.O. Box 1738, Lumberton, NC 28359, 910-740-6751, or southerngoldcoins@yahoo.com.

Anyone interested in large TOKEN DIE COLLECTION. Cincinnati and suburbs. Express interest to ey@fuse.net.

Wanted: Lone Tree Bar/ Hosmer,/ S. Dak.// Good For/ (___) / In Trade, Rd., Br, 5¢, 10¢ or 25¢ denominations. Contact: Robert Maisch, POB 98, Mobridge, SD 57601.

Maverick Needed: E. A. PACKER Drink Token, Brunswick & Balke Cos. BB-4. Buy-Trade. Unavailable? Hi-grade obv & rev images needed. Happy to cover costs. (209) 384-2498, mercedtokn@aol.com.

2-1 trade on any Thum's Bowling Alleys Medals 1904; 1905; 1907; 1908; 1910; 1911 and 1916. Have 1921 to 1929 (No 23) Paul Lajoie. Spudjwa@comcast.net.

SEEKING OHIO MAVERICK: Gus Baumgarte / Park Saloon // Good for / 5c / at bar. Aluminum, scalloped (8), 28 mm, ex-Ron Lerch collection. Generous offer! Contact Jim: Ja.brokamp7@gmail.com.

For Sale – Encased cent and token dies. Mainly from the Northwest Territorial Mint. 1960's thru 1990's. Link to pictures: https://forums.collectors.com/discussion/1047364/encased-cent-token-dies-and-more-new-dies-added-frequently-always-open-to-offers#latest (or try shortened URL https://bit.ly/3HgL0aQ). rapgto@pacbell.net.

1910; 1911 Thum's Bowling Alleys Medals wanted. Plus. 1904; 1905; 1907; 1908; and 1916. Will trade duplicates two for one. Paul Lajoie. Spudjwa@comcast.net.

Missouri Merchant Tokens Wanted – Have many traders, including many other states. Please contact me with what you have for sale or trade; joeyager21@gmail.com.

Pennsylvania metal & plastic merchant and coal tokens for sale or trade. Also plastic chips from most states. Indicate what you are seeking. Larry Dziubek, P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027 or LCDziubek@zoominternet.net.

Pennsylvania Coin Club Medals: Buy, sell or preferably trade. With nearly 40 clubs in PA, there are many medals to collect! Email Brett McKinley: bookhound1@gmail.com.

Wanted: Relic medals and tokens—"made from" significant materials, such as ship's propeller, church bell, bridge, train, etc. Contact Dick Wells at dwellers@embarqmail.com.

WANTED: PHIL DUFRAN/PIERRE// GOOD FOR/___/IN TRADE, round, bronze, 10¢ & 25¢ denominations. Contact: Robert Maisch, POB 98, Mobridge, SD 57601

For Sale - California Trade Tokens. Request list at W6LJS@hotmail.com or SASE to: Lou Salerno, 75 Golden Oak Drive, Portola Valley, CA 94028-7909.

Catalog of Brazilian tokens and Brazilian tokens from 1840s to 1940s available. Old collection. Scarce to rare. lencic1768@gmail.com.

Hundreds of plastic bar chips from most states including many from schools, yacht and golf clubs, fire departments, and social organizations. List your interests. Larry Dziubek, PO Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027, or LCDZIUBEK@zoominternet.net.

Wanted: Tokens issued by my great uncle, Impro Vrbancic, Hammond, Indiana. Also any tokens with S. H. Straub maker. John Vrbancic, Box 19013, Kalamazoo, MI 49019.

Casino Gaming Tokens 1965 - mid-1980s. A 50-year accumulation of over 1,000 examples in 2X2 envelopes, plus 328 uncirculated or proof pieces in Franklin Mint collector albums. Complete listing and details available for the asking. Norman Peters, POB 29, Lancaster, NY 14086.

Seeking: Gus Baumgarte / Park Saloon // Good for 5c at bar aluminum, scalloped (8). Generous offer!! Contact Jim at: Ja.brokamp7@gmail.com.

George Eastman Medals wanted. (Kodak service awards.) Photographic numismatics, tokens, medals, advertising notes concerning photo processes, manufacturers, or photographers. Daguerreotypes, Round Kodak photos. nmgraver@gmail.com.

New Complete Handbook and Price Guide for Official Presidential Inaugural Medals. Limited edition hardcover for sale at LoriFerber.com and softcover on Amazon. Questions to inauguralmedalguide@gmail.com.

Magicians Tokens Wanted (magic shops and magicians themselves) by Serious Collector Buying or Trading! Please Contact Jon coinhelp@yahoo.com. Learn More and see examples at www.MagicTokenSociety.org.

Catalog of Brazilian Tokens and several metal and non-metal tokens (1840s-1930s) available. Old collection. List sent upon request. lencic1768@gmail.com.

Seeking old-poignant motherhood medals; pre-war Mährisch-Trübau; railroad route - inaugurals (worldwide), old-odd rail-related, '39 N.Y.W.F silver; flexible w/condition. Roy Lush, Box 3333, Lantana, FL 33465

Wanted: Tokens issued by my great uncle, Imbro Vrbancic, Hammond, Indiana. Also any tokens with S. H. Straub maker. John Vrbancic, Box 19013, Kalamazoo, MI 49019.

Maverick Token Attribution Excel file $20. Over 180,000 listed from books, TAMS, NTCA & other sources. Many that are not on internet. Send payment to Tony Chibbaro, P.O. Box 2166, Columbia, SC 29202-2166, chibbaro@mindspring.com.

Wanted: TAMS Assemblage Medals – Seat- tle 1990 Aluminum/Antique Bronze/Copper and Seattle 1998 Aluminum/Bronze/Silver. Please e-mail at acoinshopllc@outlook.com or call 360-692-7099 Tue to Fri 10-4 PST.

Wanted: Washington State Coin Club con- vention/show/award ribbons and related club memorabilia. Please e-mail at acoinshopllc@outlook.com or call 360-692-7099 Tue to Fri 10-4 PST.

Wanted: American Numismatic Association Convention badges and bars from 1997 to 2016. Please e-mail at acoinshopllc@outlook.com or call 360-692-7099 Tue to Fri 10-4 PST.

NEW JEWISH-AMERICAN HALL OF FAME MEDALS UP TO 50% OFF. Honoring Olympic swimmer Dara Torres. Bronze $25, 3 oz. Pure Silver $125. Call 818-225-1348.

Wanted: TAMS Past President Medals, World's Fairs, State Fairs, and County Fairs. Email available items to Eric Goossens at eric_goossens@yahoo.com or call 617-750-6724.

Wanted: Moskins Credit Clothing encased pennies, tags, tokens, paperwork etc. Any information on company. Also Pittsburgh, PA tokens. Vic Nolan, PO Box 101850, Pittsburgh, PA, 15237; van7970man@verizon.net.

Filipino Veterans of World War II. Bronze 1.5" version of official Congressional Gold Medal. Mint packaging. $7 postpaid. Dennis Tucker, Atlanta GA 30076-7039. Limit one.

Wanted: Trenton NJ tokens. Send picture if possible. Contact rosalita92@comcast.net.

I seek American tokens and/or medals with the name CUNNINGHAM on them! There are such tokens and/or medals out there from 25 different states and I want some more states! Let me know if you have for sale any Cunningham tokens and such from trade, political, doggie, dairy, banks, etc. Contact Paul at cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, send a description and your price for the item!

OFF-METAL MEDALS of the United States Mint – Wanted: Information regarding the production of modern off-metal medals of the United States Mint. Please contact me regarding a source of information. joeyager21@gmail.com.

Wanted: American Hero & Circus Circus plastic play money coins. Also Pennsylvania encased coins. Vic Nolan, van7970man@verizon.net, PO Box 101850, Pittsburgh, PA, 15237.

Token and Medal Society Membership Application

Name_____ Email _____

Address _____

_____

_____

Annual Dues	Life Membership *
[ ] $30 (within US)	[ ] $1200 (within US)
[ ] $42 (Canada)	[ ] $1600 (outside US)
[ ] $60 (Elsewhere)	**after 3 years as reg. member*
[ ] $12 (under 18 receives *Journal*)	
[ ] $12 (associate of TAMS member receives no *Journal*)	

Collecting interests_____

Other memberships_____

I hereby apply for membership in the Token and Medal Society. I enclose a check for annual dues for the current calendar year (or for life membership). I understand my membership includes a subscription to the TAMS Journal.

Signature_____ Date_____ Sponsor_____

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El Cajon, CA 92021

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Writing for *The TAMS Journal*

Articles

Should be relevant to tokens, medals, or exonumia, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where and when. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com. The journal reserves the right to edit all items for form or content. As a guide to the general style typically preferred for use in our publication, please see the journal's website at www.tamsjournal.com.

Images

Should be of a resolution 300dpi or higher. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to the *TAMS Journal* for reproduction, but only with prior arrangement. The preferred format for digital files is JPG, though other formats are also be acceptable (GIF, PNG, PSD, etc.).

Author's Biography

Authors interested in providing the information may submit a brief biography (place of birth, hobby interests and affiliations, numismatic awards, etcetera).

Annual Awards

Each author published in the *TAMS Journal* is eligible for consideration for prestigious literary awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for submissions: February 1, 2022

Info for Advertisers

Rates

Rates are for digital (preferred—PDF, JPG, or similar, 300dpi minimum) copy. Advertisers must supply all text and art work, though layout/artwork may be arranged with the editor at likely additional charge in advance.

Insertions to accompany mailed copies of the journal within the envelope are available upon advance arrangement with the editor. Full and half-page ads may use a bleed (additional .125" outside the trim line) at no additional charge.

Size	1 Issue	3 Issues	6 Issues
Full page (7.5" X 10")	$240	$660	$1250
1/2 Page (7.5" X 5")	$120	$330	$675
1/4 Page (3.75" X 5")	$60	$165	$330
1/8 Page (3.75 X 2.5")	$35	$85	$175

Rates for inside front and back cover, and outside back cover are reserved and negotiated separately. Ads may be changed with each issue. Advertisers must accept that cancellations of three- and six-issue contracts will be rebilled at the per-issue rate.

Files should be made available to the editor prior to the deadlines, and while the *TAMS Journal* makes every effort to assure timely receipt in readers' hands, such is not guaranteed. If a specific date is critical to the placement of the submittal into a specific issue, please ensure early communication with the editor so they can provide confirmation of expected mailing dates.

Deadlines per issue date:	
January-February	December 1
March-April	February 1
May-June	April 1
July-August	June 1
September-October	August 1
November-December	October 1

Restrictions

All advertisers in *TAMS Journal* must subscribe to the Token and Medal Society's code of ethics. The editor has the right to reject any advertising that is felt not in keeping with the objectives of the society. All ads are priced on a cash-in-advance basis. For further information email the editor at gregsburns@gmail.com.

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